The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5261. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Terrible Panic in a Music Hall at Manchester, England.

Twenty-three Women and Children Crushed to Death.

Reported Defeat of Turkish Troops in the Danubian Provinces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dreadful Accident at Manchester—An Alarm of Fire in a Music Hall—Twenty-three Persons Killed.

MANCHESTER, Monday, Aug. 3.

A dreadful accident occurred in this city night before last. During the regular performance at Lang's Music Hall an alarm of fire was raised. The entire audience immediately rushed for the doors, completely blocking up the passage ways. The wildest excitement prevailed. When, at last, order was restored, by the repeated announcement that there was no fire, it was found that no less than twenty-three persons, mainly women and children, had been crushed to death in the stampede. A large number of persons had limbs broken and were otherwise injured.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Reported Repulse of Turkish Troops Near Ructschuck.

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 3.

Dispatches received here from Bucharest report that a fight had taken place near Ructschuck between the Turkish troops and a body of insurgents, in which the latter were defeated and dispersed.

It was rumored that a Turkish gunboat had been fired on from the shore in the neighborhood of Galatez.

FRANCE.

A New French Loan Authorized.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 3.

An imperial decree has been issued authorizing the issue of a new loan.

ROME.

Six New Cardinals to be Appointed.

ROME, Monday, Aug. 3.

It is reported that in the Consistory, which will be held by the Pope next month, Monsignori MERODE, CHIGI, TALBOT, RONDI, FARRARI and SAGRETTI will be appointed Cardinals.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Cable of 1866 Probably Damaged by an Iceberg.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 3.

J. W. Simonton, Esq., General Agent of Associated Press, New-York:

DEAR SIR: The following telegram has been received from London this afternoon. Please publish the fact, and oblige

Yours, very truly,

HENRY H. WARD, Sup't.

LONDON, Monday Afternoon, Aug. 3.

The cable of 1866 ceased to work at 12:35 this afternoon. Tests show fault at the Newfoundland side. The cable has probably been damaged by an iceberg.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

Attempt to Lynch a Colored Democratic Speaker in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 3.

A negro named WILL ROBBINS has been making Democratic speeches to negroes in this city for a week past. Several attempts have been made on his life. On Saturday night a crowd followed him for several squares and tried to drag him from a street car in which he took refuge. He was then arrested on a charge of inciting a riot, and released on bail. Yesterday another attack with slung shots was made on him. This morning on appearing before the Recorder it was found that the original charge of inciting a riot had been dropped, and the charge of carrying concealed weapons substituted; but he was discharged by the Recorder. On being released ROBBINS' life was again threatened by a crowd of negroes, but he was escorted by his friends to the rooms of the Constitution Club on Canal-street. The streets in the neighborhood soon filled with a crowd and the excitement increased. Gov. WARMOUTH appeared and made a short but effective speech, telling the negroes they should rather protect ROBBINS in the public expression of his opinions than seek to deprive him of that right. He advised the crowd to disperse and go home, which they did.

Suicide of a Gambler in Montreal—The Union Troubles in Halifax.

MONTREAL, Monday, Aug. 3.

A noted gambler, named CHARBONNEAU, committed suicide, on Saturday, by jumping into the river.

QUEBEC, Monday, Aug. 3.

The steamer *Peruvian* was detained on her way from Montreal by fog. She sailed on Sunday at 7:30 P. M.

STRATFORD, Monday, Aug. 3.

The extensive woolen mills at Gudshiel, owned by HENRY RATZ, were destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is heavy.

TORONTO, Monday, Aug. 3.

A dispatch from Halifax to the *Globe* says: "Sir JOHN A. MACKDONALD's party arrived on Saturday, and were entertained at dinner by Gen. DOYLE. The members of the local Government were invited, but did not attend."

The prospect for conciliation is rather gloomy, as even the Unionists admit that there is too much violent feeling to permit any satisfactory compromise at present. There is some disagreement about the local Legislatures. The extremists propose declaring the Province out of the Union, and refusing to pay customs and excise. In some quarters, an appeal to the United States is suggested. The more moderate are in favor of continuing the fight within their own limits.

Affray Between Whites and Negroes in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 3.

Last Friday an affray took place between the whites and negroes at Gobey School-house, Gwinnett County. It was caused by some negroes selling whisky at the school exhibition. The students were indignant at the sale, and, in a general *melée*, four negroes were seriously, and one mortally wounded.

A Wadding Mill and a Dwelling Burned at Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, Mass., Monday, Aug. 3.

The fine residence and out building of A. L. WAIT, on the Chelmsford road, in the suburbs of this city, were burned yesterday. The fire was the work of an incendiary. There was an insurance on the property for $6,000. A valuable horse, twenty tons of hay, and a quantity of farming tools were destroyed. RIPLEY & Co.'s wadding mills, half a mile distant, caught fire from flying embers and were destroyed, together with the storehouse and stock. The loss is $150,000. The property was insured in Hartford.

The South Carolina Legislature—a Man Killed by Some of the Members.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Aug. 3.

A bill was passed in the Legislature to-day reducing the bonds of State officers.

Mr. WHIPPER, (colored,) a Republican, opposed the reduction of the bond of NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer, on the following grounds, which were entered on the journal: First, it would impair the credit of the State; second, the funds would go into the hands of a man who had offered straw bonds and proved unworthy of confidence by promising the bills of the State to any man who would go on his bond; third, he was a man of doubtful character and doubtful honesty; fourth, improper influences had been used to play upon the credulity of members of the Legislature.

A bill will be introduced to surround the Treasury with additional safeguards.

The young man who was shot by the unknown members of the Legislature, last Saturday night, is dead. There is much excitement in the community over this event.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Aug. 3.

In the Senate to-day the only bill of importance discussed was the Disability bill. No definite action was had.

In the House a large number of bills of local interest only passed. The Common Carrier bill created an animated discussion.

The Speaker made the point of order that only the original bill could be properly put to the House, and that the Clerk had no right to read from a printed copy.

The original could not be found, having been lost by the Committee to which it was referred. This created great confusion.

Motions were made and appeals from the decisions of the Chair were taken in rapid succession, amid much disorder.

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow. The passage of this bill is considered doubtful.

The Florida Legislature.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Monday, Aug. 3.

The Legislature to-day passed a bill requiring all telegraph operators in the State to take an oath of secrecy, and making it a fine and imprisonment for divulging any message.

Also a bill taking the election of delegates to the Electoral College from the people, and placing it in the Legislature.

The bill to charter the Royal Oceanic Telegraph, to the injury of the International Telegraph, was lost.

The Legislature also passed a bill giving colored people every privilege of the whites on all railroads of the State. A similar bill relating to hotels, was introduced and will probably pass.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 3.

A joint resolution has passed the House and Senate to elect State-house officers on the 6th inst.

A motion was made in the House to-day to reconsider the resolution to suspend levies of property and sales thereof, which was lost—60 to 63.

In the Senate, Mr. BRADLEY (colored) introduced a resolution that the Committee on Militia be instructed to bring in a bill organizing able-bodied loyal citizens to serve as militia, irrespective of race or color. The resolution was laid on the table.

The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 3.

In the State Senate to-day, Mr. SMITH, of Shelby, introduced a bill to prevent the public parades of masked processions, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

No action has yet been taken upon the proposition to call out the militia.

The Kentucky Election—The Democrats Gain a Victory.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 3.

The election held in the State of Kentucky to-day for Governor, Circuit Judges, Commonwealth Attorney, and other smaller offices, resulted in a great victory for the Democrats. The following is the vote in the City of Louisville. For Governor—STEVENSON, (Democrat,) 8,244; BAKER, (Republican,) 492. All the regular Democratic candidates for city offices, ten in number, who were opposed by Independent Democrats, were elected by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 7,000, except MARSHALL, of the Chancery Court, whose majority is about 2,900.

Returns from all parts of the State show a large increase of Democratic majorities, and a falling off in the Radical vote. Unless the vote is unexpectedly small in the interior counties, STEVENSON's majority will probably reach 50,000 or 60,000.

Indian Affairs—More Treaties Signed.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 3.

Father DESMET, the famous Indian missionary, has arrived here from the Northwestern Indian tribes. He reports favorably of the condition of the Indians on the Upper Missouri, and does not apprehend any trouble in that quarter. The venerable father will return to his mission shortly and spend most of the Winter there.

A dispatch from Helena, Montana, says Major CULLEN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, returned yesterday. He made treaties with the River Crows and Gros Ventres, at Fort Hawley, and the Pigans, at Fort Benton. He expects to treat with the Bloods and Blackfeet in September. He will get them all on reservations for the coming Winter.

Judge ROMBAUER, of the Circuit Court, to-day granted a *mandamus* in the case of Hudson E. Bridge *vs.* The President, Auditor and Treasurer of the Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Colfax Declines Public Demonstrations—Gamblers Lynched in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

A telegram has been received from Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, at Omaha, which states that he positively declines any public demonstration on his trip to the mountains.

Three gamblers were lynched at Sioux City, last week, for cheating.

A dispatch from Denver, received in this city, states that one thousand men are at work on the Colorado Central Railway.

Extensive arrangements are being made here for a Grand Encampment of Knight Templars, to be held next month. Commanderies from all parts of the country will be here.

Arrest of Physicians in Hartford for Killing a Woman.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Aug. 3.

Drs. J. J. SPERRY and J. L. LYON were arrested to-day and brought before the Police Court, charged with producing an abortion upon Mrs. GEO. E. BOTSFORD, a respectable married woman, of this city, which resulted in death. She made an affidavit before she died that an instrumental abortion was produced by the two doctors above named. Dr. LYON was placed under bonds of $1,500 for trial on Thursday, and Dr. SPERRY in $500 bonds to appear Aug. 11. They procured bail.

The Fight at a Late Political Gathering in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 3.

Accounts given by eye-witnesses belonging to both political parties, contradict the statement telegraphed a few days ago of a desperate fight at a Democratic meeting in Saline County last week. The facts are that the person named HOWARD referred to was drunk, and shouted for JIM LANE, to annoy Col. PHILLIPS, the speaker, and when an attempt was made to quiet HOWARD he shot Mr. CHEATHAM, and a panic ensued. A few pistol shots were fired, but only one man was killed and two or three wounded. The difficulty did not have its origin in politics.

A Servant Arrested in Boston for Arson.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 3.

CATHARINE GLANNON, a discharged domestic from the family of E. W. BUMSTEAD, of Highland District, is in jail, under bonds of $10,000, charged with trying to burn the Bumstead dwelling house.

The First Brigade of the Massachusetts State Militia, Gen. BURRILL in command, go into camp tomorrow at Strawberry Hill, near Hull.

Three Boys Drowned While Bathing.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, Aug. 3.

WM. H. H. WILLEY, aged 19, and CHARLES H. MAIN, aged 9, were drowned in the Cochego River, at Rochester, yesterday, while bathing.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, Aug. 3.

MICHAEL CALLAHAN, aged 18 years, was drowned while bathing in the river at Blackstone yesterday morning.

Democratic Ratification in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 3.

The nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR were ratified by the Democracy of this place this evening. Among the speakers were Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE and Hon. S. J. TILDEN. The meeting was spirited and well attended. Resolutions were passed indorsing the candidates, and pledging the meeting to work to secure the success of the ticket next November.

Death of a Philadelphia Politician.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Monday, Aug. 3.

CHARLES BUCKWALTER, a promising young lawyer and Democratic politician of this city, died this morning of typhoid fever. Mr. BUCKWALTER ran twice for Congress in the Third District, and was one of the Democratic Presidential electors. The loss is deeply felt by hosts of personal and political friends.

Florida Democratic State Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Monday, Aug. 3.

A large Democratic ratification meeting and nominating convention was held here on the 1st inst. W. D. BARNES, of Jackson County, was nominated for Congress. A torchlight procession and a display of fireworks took place at night. All passed off without disturbance.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Aug. 3.

A fire last night destroyed HENDRICKSON's shingle factory and LARDNER's cooperage. The loss on the former is $6,000, and on the latter $4,000.

Damage to the Alabama Cotton Crop.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Aug. 3.

The rains are doing immense damage, and worms are appearing in all this section of the State. It is estimated that the cotton crop is already cut short one-half.

Speaker Colfax on his Way to the Rocky Mountains.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 3.

Speaker COLFAX and party of ten persons left this afternoon for a trip to the Rocky Mountains. The party will be absent six weeks.

The Exposition of Wool and Woolen Goods at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 3.

The first annual exposition of wool and woolen goods will take place to-morrow. Gov. OGLESBY will deliver the opening address.

Fatal Accident at Richford.

RICHFORD, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 3.

HORACE ROBINSON, a young man aged 17, son of C. J. ROBINSON, of this place, was run over by a wagon and instantly killed this afternoon.

Malarial Fever at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Monday, Aug. 3.

The wife of Capt. LEIGHTON, of the brig *Raven*, died yesterday of typho-malarial fever.

The Republican Party in the City of New-York.

From the Albany Journal, July 30.

Arrangements are in progress for a monster Grant and Griswold ratification meeting, to come off in New-York City a few days hence. Pending this demonstration, it is hoped and believed that an adjustment will be brought about between what have been known as the "Radical" and "Conservative" General Committees, which will lead to their joint and hearty coöperation in the public indorsement of the ticket.

Every honest Republican throughout the State ardently desires to see an end of the unfortunate controversy which has so divided our strength and enabled the Democracy to roll up such tremendous majorities. We are entitled to not less than forty thousand votes in New-York City; and we will have at least that number next November, if all who profess to desire the success of our cause work heartily, with an eye single to its success.

The late Convention at Syracuse initiated a movement that, if properly followed, would tend to combine the opposing factions in harmonious effort. Since that time, the local committees have discussed the subject, with a nearer approach to agreement than has been made for several years. It is understood that the Twenty-third-street organization now propose a fusion of both committees, and of all subsidiary associations, upon terms at once fair and reasonable. The plan has in it all the elements of success, and it cannot be rejected without subjecting those who are opposed, to general and invidious criticism.

The Democrats are flattering themselves with the hope that they will have a majority of 60,000 in New-York—some of them put the figures even as high as 70,000. With a cordial union of the Republicans, and the utmost possible prevention of the contemplated enormous frauds upon the registry, we shall see this calculation most happily disappointed. When the decks are cleared, put down Manhattan Island as certain to poll more than 40,000 votes for GRANT and GRISWOLD.

Burning of a Theatre in Turin—Exciting Scenes.

The Turin *Gazette* gives details of the burning of the Nota Theatre in that city. The disaster occurred during the performance of "Crispino e la Comare." The house was crowded, and piece had arrived at about the middle of the second act, when the scream of a woman was heard from behind the scenes, followed by the noise of hurried footsteps and a cry of "Keep your places, it is nothing." The clothes of a female dancer had caught fire, and in her terror she had run about with her skirt in a blaze, and had thus set light to some drapery at the wings; she was, however, firmly enveloped in a linen cloth, and the flames of her dress were extinguished before she had suffered any injury. The alarm had, however, spread among the spectators, and a general rush was made for the doors; for a moment there was great danger of loss of life from the pressure; but some young men, who were in the gallery above, and could see what was going on near the stage, called out that the fire was over. About half the spectators then returned to their seats, while those who were nearest the door left the building. The disaster had indeed for a moment appeared to be at an end, as the canvas on fire had been torn and trampled under foot. But the flames had found in the painted scenes and light woodwork an aliment too favorable, and the flames again appearing, the panic once more became general; screams were heard on all sides, several women fainted, many persons jumped from the windows on the stair-case, and every one made for the street, leaving behind hats, shawls, umbrellas, &c. Fortunately the theatre had been partly emptied at the first alarm, and every one was able to get away in safety.

The scene outside was most curious; the spectators might be seen, some head bare and others with clothes torn from their backs, hurrying to and fro in search of friends or relatives; the actors and actresses were in their costumes, while some of the ballet girls, who had been surprised while dressing, were between two toilets, half civil and half theatrical. The flames in the meantime had gained the pit and galleries, and, as the interior of the house was constructed of wood and canvass only, any attempt to check the progress of the fire was useless; all that could be done was to prevent the conflagration from extending to the adjoining houses, and in a short time nothing but the blackened walls remained.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

English Politics Reviewed by British Statesmen.

Interesting Speeches of Messrs. Gladstone and John Stuart Mill.

Future Parliamentary Action in Regard to Ireland Foreshadowed.

Supposed Political Assassination in Hungary.

The steamship *Holsatia*, which left Hamburg July 22 and Southampton July 24, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, with one day's later news than was at hand by the *City of London.*

The London *Guardian* is authorized to contradict the statement that the organizers of the Sunday demonstration in Hyde Park received any encouragement from Mr. GLADSTONE during the brief interview which the right honorable gentleman lately granted to a workingmen's deputation.

The reports of the Archbishop of Canterbury's illness are said to have been very much exaggerated. His grace has been suffering somewhat severely from rheumatism, but his general health is extremely good. The most reverend prelate intends to spend a short time at Salzburg.

The *Journal du Havre*, in guarded language, gives currency to a report that a letter from the Emperor to M. DE MOUSTIER and a proclamation to the French people are in preparation for publication in September. "If they see the light," it adds," "they will produce much excitement in Germany."

A fearful accident is reported from Fontainebleau. Works are in progress there to bring the waters of the Vanne to Paris. A landslip took place on July 20, and buried eight men alive. When the earth was removed four of them were dead, and the others so much injured as to leave but little hope of their recovery. As soon as the disaster was made known to the Empress, her Majesty, with that kindliness which entitles her to universal respect and admiration, immediately took steps to place the families of the victims beyond the reach of want.

The report that the Empress had arranged the marriage of her niece, the Duke of Alva's daughter, with the Duke DE SOTOMAYER is contradicted. Her Majesty has undertaken the education of her nieces, who are styled at Court the Ladies Stuart, in memory of their ancestor, the Duke of Berwick and Albany, son of JAMES II. of Scotland.

The address to King WILLIAM, dated Rome, July 3, 1868, in which is expressed the gratitude of the Italians for the acquisition of Venetia on the anniversary of the great victory of Sadowa, was not, according to the *North German Gazette*, received by the representative of Prussia in the Eternal City, as the journals announce, but was left by some unknown individual with the porter of the Legation. Evidently this document was only calculated for publicity, and its authors have themselves sent it to the journals by which it first came to the knowledge of the Prussian Government.

The *Kreutz Zeitung*, of Berlin, formally confirms a denial already given to the effect that there is no foundation whatever for the rumors spread by some journals of a projected interview between NAPOLEON III., the Emperor ALEXANDER II. and King WILLIAM, at Kissingen.

An extraordinary series of crimes have just been committed at Verona by a man named BREZATTI, aged 63. He had been recently dismissed from some employment under the municipality, and a prosecution was commenced against him for embezzlement of property belonging to the city. Recently, armed with a pitchfork, he entered a café in which the Mayor was seated, and attacked him on the instant, inflicting several dangerous wounds; he then went out, and meeting two persons, named BRESCANI and FRANSCESCAINI, killed the former and grievously injured the latter; he next entered another café, and, assailing the municipal assessor, M. FASSESTI, mortally wounding him, and inflicted serious injuries on two other persons named TAGLIAFERRI and ANTI. He was at length secured, and placed in confinement.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone at Romney—His Eulogy on Lord Palmerston and Remarks Concerning English Politics—The Liberal Programme Respecting the Irish Question.

Mr. GLADSTONE visited Romney on July 22, the unvailing of the statue of Lord PALMERSTON having occurred at that place on the previous day. After having listened to the reading of a complimentary address by the Town Clerk, he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

I feel that it is my duty to make an apology to you, which you have been good enough to admit by anticipation. A severe critic might, indeed, say that I appeared here, in homely phrase, a day after the fair, for I do not forget, nor did I forget throughout any portion of yesterday the work in which you were engaged—a work so honorable to yourselves and so gratifying to the community to which you belong. I assure you, Mr. Mayor, that nothing but a strong feeling of public duty prevented me from availing myself of the invitation with which I had been kindly favored; and this, at all events, I must say, that if there was one man more than another who would have counseled and enforced a preference of the claims of public duty in Parliament to any matter of personal inclination it was the distinguished statesman in whose honor you were yesterday assembled. You have referred in terms of eminent propriety—of something more than eminent propriety, for they are touching terms—to the high character and great services of Lord PALMERSTON. It has been my lot, it has been my privilege in another place, not long after death had removed him from among us, to endeavor to record some at least of the lessons, and some points at least of the example, that he has left us, and perhaps it would be impertinent in me were I now to attempt to speak in detail either of his character, his powers, or his services to his country, for I should speak among you who have seen the man and known him in the whole truth and reality of his nature, who have seen all that was most justly and truly English in Lord PALMERSTON constantly exhibited before you during the course of his private life. If he has filled your minds and memories with sentiments of affection such as those which you yesterday expressed, it is a tribute no less valuable to those who can form a due estimate of its value than the great fame and celebrity which he has acquired throughout the civilized world. No doubt you are right in stating that he would have wished his bones to rest among those of his neighbors and their ancestors, and if they rest, on the contrary, in the greatest of our temples of national fame, it was because the unanimous voice of the whole country grudged you the honor and satisfaction of his remains, and claimed that he should lie among great and famous men in the very centre of the political and national life of England which that venerable abbey overshadows. But his name will no doubt remain among you a household word; and for all of us, as I trust, it will ever be a name recalling not only great acts and a career of unexampled length, but recalling many of those characteristic qualities which we should all desire to honor, and each in our humbler sphere, so far as we may, to reproduce. It is to me a great satisfaction that you have been good enough to refer to the period, the somewhat lengthened period, during which I had the advantage of being one of the colleagues of Lord PALMERSTON, and I will not disguise, since it is no matter of mere personal egotism, that I look back with much satisfaction upon many labors performed in concert with him and with the administration of which he was the head—labors which I trust have been not wholly without advantage to the country. You have been pleased in this address to refer also to the future; and it is upon the future, without doubt, that the thoughts and attention of Englishmen who meet together to talk of public affairs in any of their aspects must be chiefly concentrated. I must trust to your indulgence and to that of your colleagues, and I hope I shall not abuse it. In the first place, I recollect that I shall address those who, in a sense by no means usual in this country, may be suffering, I fear, from the inclemency of the weather. It is but seldom that we use our English privilege of grumbling—one of the most undoubted, I believe, among all the privileges we claim—against too hot a sun. Nevertheless, mindful of the fact, I will confine within moderate bounds the few observations I shall address to you. But I must ask your indulgence upon another ground, for I know I have received this address from a body of men of very mixed political opinions. And, therefore, if I cannot avoid touching upon public affairs, I will at least endeavor wholly and absolutely to avoid that which could give pain to any one. It is matter of great satisfaction to think that at the time when I am addressing you one of the greatest of our public controversies for many years has been in a very great degree wound up and settled—I mean the controversy connected with the amendment of the law for the representation of the people in Parliament. If we go back for a few years we find ourselves in the midst of a state of opinion where the whole, or nearly the whole, of one great political party, and even a section of another political party, regarded the enlargement of the franchise of the people with misgiving or even with positive aversion. But we have now reached a point at which both of these parties, without waiving the differences which they may have had upon means and modes of proceeding, are, notwithstanding, undisguisedly at one in congratulating one another, and in congratulating the people upon that extension of political privileges which has been accorded to them, and which, as we all declare, we are confident that they will upon every occasion prove themselves worthy to possess and to enjoy. And this is no small matter, for we, the people of the United Kingdom, are the stewards of a great and noble inheritance—an inheritance which it is our duty not only to enjoy but to improve; an inheritance with respect to which it is our business to admit that there may still remain much which requires the application of effectual and even of vigorous remedy in one portion in particular of the United Kingdom. But after allowing for all this it is a noble inheritance, and the one desire which animates us all is, that if we have received it as a great treasure from our forefathers, we may be enabled to hand it down to our children a greater treasure still. The custody of this treasure is now committed in a measure far exceeding the precedents of former times to the hands of the people themselves. Along with their privileges are extended their responsibilities, and for the future, in particular, that will be true which has been true in a more limited degree of the past—that is to say, that if there shall be seen spots and stains upon the picture which the Government and the institutions of this country present to the eyes of the world, the responsibility of those spots and stains will not rest simply or mainly with those who may constitute the Executive of the day, or even with those who for the moment may represent the people in Parliament, but will lie with those who choose the representatives, and whose duty it is, on the one hand by the freedom and independence, and on the other hand by the circumspection and prudence of their choice, to take care that in the controversies of public affairs that which is just, that which is true, that which is honest, that which is right, shall effectually prevail. I stand here in the presence of my right honorable friend, intimately associated as he is with the distinguished lady whose name is so dear to you all; and, standing here with him I may observe that these are not the only boards, so to speak, upon which we have stood together, for we have been united, I am glad to think, for many years in cordial coöperation on every subject of public interest. And I am certain that, esteemed as he is among you, I shall not go beyond the limits I have laid down for myself if I presume to express the hope that before many months are over, and when a legitimate opportunity shall be given to you, a new tie will be created between you, and he will become, through your independent choice, the faithful representative of your interests and the honorable and intelligent interpreter of your best feelings and convictions. For him, and for us all, there is prepared no light amount of labor. The responsibilities of Parliamentary life have rarely been greater than they are likely to be during the Parliament that will assemble in the month of December next. The mind and intelligence of Great Britain have recently been addressed with a new intensity of attention to the condition of Ireland; [hear, hear;] and a profound impression has stamped itself upon the minds of all, in the first place that Ireland is ill, and in the second place that if Ireland be ill, and *so long as Ireland is ill, England and Scotland cannot be well.* [Hear, hear.] I sometimes am tempted to wish that that interval of sea which separates us from our Irish fellow-countrymen could be for a time removed. It is a subject of old observation among intelligent men that distance enormously and inordinately alters the views which men take of public affairs. It has been said that to hear of a broken arm in our own house or our own village would more impress the mind than to be told that a town of 10,000 men had been swallowed by an earthquake in China. And applying this principle upon a more moderate scale, I must express my conviction that this is true likewise of Ireland, separated though it be from us only by a narrow strip of sea, for I do believe that if we went backward and forward from England to Ireland, from among Englishmen to be among Irishmen, as you here may pass from Hampshire into Wilts, we should long ago have acquired some just and true conception of the great duties that are still incumbent upon us with reference to the sister island, and of the responsibilities that we have to discharge. Now, I understand that we are here—and you the members of the corporation of Romney are here—as men of different political opinions, so far as those differences are indicated by the names attaching to political party. But it is in some degree characteristic of our political parties that neither of them will surrender its claim to the title which is assumed by the other. If you read the addresses of those who support the present Government, you will almost always find that Lord This or Mr. That, if he describes himself by a particular title, describes himself by a curious and artful combination as "a Liberal Conservative." Now, I have not observed the prevalence of a precisely corresponding practice on the other side, and I do not know that it is so usual for a gentleman of reforming politics when he goes before his constituents or solicits the suffrages of the people to describe himself as a Conservative Liberal. [Cheers and laughter.] At the same time, of this I assure you, and I speak confidently in the name of those here present—probably a large party—who are undisguisedly of Liberal opinions, that those who are not ashamed to hoist their banner as Liberals, even without any other epithet or addition whatever, are, notwithstanding, perfectly prepared to contend stoutly in argument that they are the best Conservatives. At any rate, if on general grounds the Liberal Party are entitled, I won't say to claim the assent of all men, but to hold without impropriety that the great improvements they have labored to make in the laws of this country have enormously strengthened its institutions—if they are entitled to hold by that proposition, and to maintain it in perfect good faith, as they do, I will venture to say that, looking forward to the measures which we have proposed, and with which we hope, through the suffrages of our fellow-countrymen, to find an opportunity of persevering—in regard to these measures we certainly are not less than heretofore studying the interests of the country, and that we consider to be the preëminently conservative principles of the Constitution. We wish to see the country secure against aggression. But the first of all conditions of security against aggression—the condition that comes before armies, before navies, before finances—the first of all conditions of public security is that the hearts of the people shall be united together. In some considerable degree we trust that within the limits of Great Britain it may be said that we are a united people. We may have our differences, and we always shall, and they are serious differences upon many affairs. But, notwithstanding that, we are in the main a united people. The masses of the people, from the highest to the lowest, are attached to the Queen, attached to the Throne, attached to the Government, attached to the laws, attached to the institutions, attached to one another. But when we cross the Channel we come, unfortunately, not to a united but *to a divided country, a country divided against itself,* and it is painful to confess the fact, but it is necessary for our own welfare as well as theirs that we should not blind ourselves to an undoubted fact—a country a large portion of whose people are either dull and indifferent in their attachment to the rest of the United Kingdom, and to its laws and institutions, or even positively estranged from them. Now, gentlemen, do not let us deceive ourselves. There is no deceit so pitiable as that which a man or as that which a people practice upon themselves, and there is no deceit so common, for if we could get rid of self-deceit the deceit that others may practice upon us would produce but very insignificant effects. And allow me to tell you that the wealth and power and security of this country in itself make the people of this country liable to self-deceit; and especially with respect to the condition of Ireland, which is not immediately under our daily view, we are apt to think that, after all, we have got on somehow or other, and that so we shall continue to get on. People are pleased when they are told that the number of persons put into prison on suspicion of complicity with the Fenian conspiracy has largely diminished, and that by and by they will all be free. That is very pleasant to learn. But, gentlemen, it would be a fatal error if we were to suppose that, because the exterior signs of the disease are repressed, therefore the disease itself is expelled from the constitution. And that which I tell you is painfully true, not resting on my authority alone, but resting on the authority of every practical and experimental observer, and resting, likewise, on the authority of the Ministers now in power, and especially of the Minister for Ireland, who has plainly and unequivocally told us that in large parts of Ireland the hearts of the masses of the people are not associated with us as our hearts are with one another, and that the occurrence of opportunity—which God forbid should arise!—might be the means of plunging this country into dangers, not alone formidable for their extent, but grievous, painful, shocking to the last degree from their character. For it is shocking, gentlemen, if it be true, that after seven hundred years of political connection between Great Britain and Ireland—not of equal political connection, but of connection, up to quite recently, as between a superior and a subordinate country, entailing nearly the whole responsibility upon the superior country and taking it away from the subordinate country—it is painful, I say, to hear that after seven centuries of such connection this condition of fundamental estrangement should still, to a lamentable degree, prevail. Well, what we proposed—what I in my sphere shall endeavor to do, what I believe my right honorable friend near me, if honored with your suffrages, will coöperate in doing—is this: We propose to try no other medicine for the sister country than the *medicine of justice.* [Cheers.] We have no magical arts to practice. We have no special recipes, or formulas, or fine phrases to dangle before your eyes or before the eyes of Ireland. Our business and our duty is this: In the state of things which exists it is more especially our duty, but, under all circumstances, it would be our duty, to examine carefully the manner in which the laws and institutions of Ireland have been regulated, mainly under our predominating influence; and unless we find that we have treated Ireland as we should wish that Ireland should treat us if she had the power—unless, in our hearts and consciences and understandings we are prepared to meet and abide by that one searching test—then to lose no time, where too much had already been lost, in endeavoring to clear this entangled account and *to give both England and Ireland to understand that hereafter they should live in brotherly communion and upon the footing of an honorable and perfect equality.* Now, gentlemen, if I were to go on I should break the promise that I made at starting. You are very good, but at the same time a promise is a promise. Well, I shall only venture to add that you will well understand the application of what I have been saying. I ask can any Englishman—I care not whether he be a Liberal or a Conservative, because I urge this plea to men calling themselves Conservatives with the same feeling of a right to urge it as to men calling themselves Liberals—can any Englishman place his hand upon his heart, and, surveying the manner in which things have been regulated on that side of the Channel, say with truth and honor that if he, his people, his religion, all the incidents of his life, were under the paramount influence of Ireland he would be satisfied to be treated as he now treats his Irish brethren? That, gentlemen, is one question, though not the only one. It is a very great question, and, I believe, it will probably be the key to whatever may remain. We propose to proceed by giving to Ireland that *religious equality which her circumstances appear to demand, and which she herself desires,* and we are not to be challenged by men, if such there be, who proceed upon some cut and dry theory that they have elaborated in their closets, and intend to apply to all nations, and under all circumstances, whatever they may be. We propose to apply religious equality to Ireland, to remove the State Church which now exists there, and carefully to *avoid, and, if necessary, to resist, the erection of any other State Church in its place.* We propose to apply that method, not because it is a method necessarily suited to all circumstances and all countries, but because it is eminently suited to and required by the circumstances and the case of Ireland. In England we have the happiness of living under a state of things which undoubtedly is of a very different order. There are many non-conformists in this country, and great is the respect that they deserve at the hands of us who are Churchmen for the zeal and the liberality with which they make provision for their own spiritual wants. Nor do I feel myself entitled in the slightest degree to stigmatize any of them who may be so possessed with the doctrine of ecclesiastical independence as to think it their duty in Scotland, in England, and all over the world to protest if they think proper against any union under any circumstances between the State and the Church. But, while far from stigmatizing them, I do not adopt their opinion, and I am sure they will concede to me, and to many more of us who hold the same sentiments, the liberty which we claim for them. Let England be judged by its own standards and measures, according to what its public interests require; but do not let a system, because it is thought to be good for England, be forced by British power upon Ireland, which desires to shake herself entirely free from such a dominion, and which protests against our right and title to force it upon her by no other law than that odious law—the law of force. [Hear.] Well, to come back to the point at which I started, it is our earnest belief that by removing causes of just, although now inveterate complaint, we shall by degrees be permitted, by the blessing and through the wisdom of Providence, to bring about a better and a happier state of things; and my belief is, that if you return, as I believe you will return, my right honorable friend, and if the Parliament which is now about to assemble shall live for something like its natural term, you will during the period of its existence, see this great controversy brought to a close. If my right honorable friend shall then have occasion to render to you an account of his stewardship, he will be able, I trust and I think, to point to some work done on your behalf, on behalf of Ireland, and on behalf of the great, and, as we hope it will be, the united country to which we owe our birth and our best affections, and to the services of which our lives are heartily devoted. [Loud cheers.]

John Stuart Mill on the State of the Country—Programme of Reform.

At a meeting of the supporters of Messrs. GROSVENOR and MILL, as members for Westminster, held on July 22, Mr. MILL delivered the following address:

SPEECH OF MR. MILL.

My honorable colleague, in his able address, has given you a very interesting review of the past, which no man was better entitled to do, for during the three years in which he has been your representative his conduct has been in complete conformity with the opinions and sentiments you have heard from his lips. We have been fellow-soldiers in one cause—and, although we may, perhaps, represent in some degree different shades of the great Liberal Party, and although some electors might—if there were a question between us—like him best, and some, perhaps, might prefer to be represented by me, I hope there is no one, calling himself a Liberal, who would not prefer either of us to a Tory. I hope all my friends will, in the words of my honorable colleague, consider the two Liberal candidates as one man. He has dealt chiefly with the past, I will deal chiefly with the future. We are assembled here under new circumstances. A great change has been made in our representative institutions; and the constituencies greatly enlarged in mere numbers, and still more improved by including in them portions of the community hitherto almost unrepresented, are now about to be asked what use they are going to make of their new power. Do they mean that the great addition which has been made to the strength of the popular element in our institutions shall bring forth fruit? Are they determined that the great alteration in the structure of our Government shall be attended with a corresponding improvement in its administration? The masses of the community have obtained, what they never had before—an influential voice in the conduct of the Legislature and of the Executive. Is it their purpose that their interests, moral and material, shall be more and better attended to by the Legislature and the Executive than has hitherto been the case? It depends on themselves. If they are indifferent to their own interests, they may be certain that other people will be indifferent, too; but, if not—if they mean that the Government under which we are hereafter to live, shall be a good Government for the whole people, willing and able to cope with those great social difficulties which are pressing in upon us, and which we have got to conquer, or else they will conquer us, then it is time for them to bestir themselves, and as the first step in bestirring themselves, it is time for them to bethink themselves, and see how they can best use the electoral suffrage to bring this about. The nation has now to a considerable extent a new task before it, and one which demands different qualities in those who have it to perform. There are two kinds of improvements—one kind which, to enable them to be accomplished, only requires that the nation shall make up their mind that it shall be done; nothing is wanted but the will; where there is the will there is no difficulty about the way. When once the nation had decided that the Corn laws ought not to exist, it had only to say to the Parliament, "Repeal them." Anybody could do it, when it was once determined that it had to be done; it only required a few lines of an act of Parliament. In the same manner the Irish Church, when the nation has determined—as I believe it has determined—that it will no longer commit the great injustice of endowing with national property the Church of a small minority, and when it has also recognized that in getting rid of this old iniquity, respect ought to be paid to life-interest, it has only to make known its determination. *The thing can be done almost as easily as said.* But the statesmanship of the country has much more to do nowadays than merely to abolish bad institutions. It has to make good laws for a state of society which never existed in the world before. We have to deal with a richer, a more struggling and a more overcrowded society than our ancestors could have formed any conception of. A vast manufacturing and commercial industry has built itself up—no, not built itself, for there has been no building capacity, no constructive talent or foresight, in the whole affair; neither can I say it has grown up, for growth supposes an internal principle of organization and order, and there has been nothing of the kind. I can only say a vast manufacturing and commercial industry has thrown itself up—(loud laughter and applause)—by great energies, of which accident has almost alone determined the application; and from the necessities of the case, a hundred evils have sprung up along with it, which philanthropists are toiling after, with some, but with very imperfect success. Now those evils are not of the kind respecting which the nation can say to its rulers, "Do this," and they do it. There are now many things to be done which demand long and patient thought—more thought than the public of any rank or class are able to bestow. What the public have to do is to find men capable of doing these things, and to send them to Parliament. For instance, let us take the question which is in every man's mind at present—the proper relations between capital and labor. As I said, this question is in everybody's thoughts; yet how far has the public mind advanced on the subject? It has got thus far—that the old relation between workmen and employers is out of joint; that probably good laws would help to make things straight; but there are many things which laws had better not attempt, as the result would probably be a breakdown and a miscarriage. This, then, is not a case in which the people can tell Parliament what to do; it has got to be found out what to do; and the business of the public is to send men to Parliament who can find it out. Next, let me speak of our pauperism and our system of poor relief. We know the vices of the system, we know that vast sums are levied, and that those who most deserve and most need public charity are badly relieved. We know that the nursing of the sick, the care of the aged and helpless, the education of the young are often, we do not know how often, a cruel mockery; but what is is the cause of this? Because these things are not so organized that the persons concerned are compelled to do their duty. And we shall never cure this evil by merely crying out when some very flagrant case is found out and published. What is wanted is to put into the important position men of organizing minds, who know how to make people do their duty, and who know how to give due and adequate relief to destitution without encouraging those to claim it who can do without it. Then, as to the state of our town population, the poorer quarters of our great cities are nests of disease and vice for want of proper sanitary arrangements, and from the bad construction and wretched overcrowding of the dwellings of the poor. How are these things to be remedied? For I do not suppose any of you think that it is to be done by rebuilding these quarters out of the taxes, and inviting the poor to come and live in them rent free. It is a matter of thought and study, and one which will tax to the utmost the highest legislative and administrative ability. Next, as to education, we are all determined that *a good education the people shall have, cost what it may.* About that I think we are all agreed, and if it could be done by mere good will, we should not have long to wait. But look at the schools we already have—those for the higher and middle classes still more than the elementary schools. There are enough of them, and they have funds enough to give a good education to the whole nation, yet all classes, from the highest to the lowest, are wretchedly ill-taught. Why is this? Because the teachers are unfit for their work, or, at all events, do not do it—and why do they not? Because those whose duty it was to appoint good schoolmasters appointed bad ones; because those whose duty it was to look after the teaching left it to take care of itself; and because parents did not take the trouble to ascertain whether their children were taught anything or nothing. Well, then, how are good schoolmasters to be obtained? And how are they to be kept to their duty? Unless we place national education in the hands of men who can do both these things the end will be that we shall spend a great deal more money, and be no better taught than we are at present. Now turn to the great subject of administrative reform—how to obtain the most effective Government at the smallest cost. We might have our persons and property far better protected than at present, paying much less for protection, but paying to competent persons for good service what is now jobbed away or wasted. We might have a defensive force, much more effective than at present, for a fraction of what our army and navy cost us. But can it be had by merely willing it? No; it requires men with planning heads, organizing and contriving minds, who, with a large theoretical and practical knowledge of the particular subjects, have also the art of governing men and of managing bodies of men. Unless the nation find out and lift into the posts of favor and command men of this quality, our military and naval system will remain failures for national purposes, and successes only for those who profit by them. In every branch of our Government the great want is of capable men; and in order that the most capable men may be in office, it is necessary that the House of Commons, which decides who shall be in office, should be rich in capable men. The people of England have *an opportunity such as they have not had since the days of the Commonwealth.* The present leader of the popular party sincerely desires to do for the people in these and on many other subjects the best that can be done—if they will only put it in his power. But if the electors want this done, they must not think it enough to send men to Parliament who will support Mr. GLADSTONE; they must send men who can help Mr. GLADSTONE. One man cannot suffice for everything. Whatever Mr. GLADSTONE can do by himself is incomparably well done; but what has now to be performed requires many eminent men, instead of one. A vote for a member of Parliament is always a grave moral responsibility. When one has a voice in deciding whether the well-being of this Empire, and all the great things thereon dependent, shall be intrusted to a man who is fit or to a man who is unfit, nothing can excuse the elector who, for purposes of his own, or from indifference to the public good, votes for the wrong man and against the right. But on this occasion there is a peculiar obligation on the electors to search the country for the very best men that can be found, for the course of history for a whole generation may depend on it. I am not advising them to discard their present members when these have served them faithfully and intelligently; but there are many members who retire, many seats may be gained from Tories, and there is a considerable number of new constituencies. I hope we shall reëlect all our Liberal members who are good for anything; but I hope we shall reinforce them by others who will carry with them into the House of Commons some better furniture than money-bags and pledges. I hope the electors will be wiser than to elect men of whom they have no opinion, whom they dare not trust to examine and think for themselves, and whom they therefore send to the House with tied hands, under promise to do exactly as they are bid. For my part, I am not ashamed to say that both in public and in private affairs I desire to be represented by somebody who can tell me what ought to be done instead of my telling him, for I well know that I shall never be able to instruct him in half the things which he will have to decide; so that, unless I choose somebody who can inquire and judge for himself, my affairs will be ill-managed. The electors are responsible to posterity; they are responsible to the unrepresented; they are responsible to the innumerable inhabitants of England's foreign dependencies, and they are responsible to their own consciences for sending to the next Parliament thoughtful men, and men with talents for government; and unless they rise to the height of this duty, the great benefits which we are entitled to expect from the reform in our institutions will be reaped much more slowly, and for a long time more imperfectly, than we would willingly hope.

Mr. MILL resumed his seat amid loud and continued cheering.

HUNGARY.

Another Speke Affair—Mysterious Disappearance of the Honved Benitzky—His Supposed Assassination.

Pesth (July 18) Correspondence of the London Times.

Since yesterday the only topic is a mysterious affair, something like the Speke affair in February last, and it is only to be hoped that the solution of it may be just as commonplace. In our case the missing person is not an unknown individual of whom no one has heard before, but a man who is well known in person and name, and who in his sphere has played a certain part. It is LEWIS BENITZKY, the President of the Central Honved Committee. He was Colonel during the war of 1848-'49, was imprisoned in consequence, and after his liberation he was again compromised in 1864, when several depôts of arms were discovered which had been sent from abroad, and he remained in prison until the opening of the present Diet in 1865. You will remember the difference which arose a few months ago between Gen. PERZEL and the Central Honved Committee, of which he was then the President, BENITZKY being Vice-President. With most of the members of the Committee he did not recognize the decision of PERZEL, who declared the Committee dissolved, and, on the contrary, called a meeting of the Honved Committees in the country to decide in the matter. The meeting, in which about one half of the Committees were represented, was held, and unanimously approved the conduct of the Central Committee.

I am obliged to repeat all this that you may see to how many suppositions the disappearance of the President of the Central Honved Committee may give rise. As to the circumstances connected with this mysterious affair they are so connected and tallying with each other that, whether as a joke or in earnest, the affair has undoubtedly been planned.

BENITZKY, as President, had called together a sitting of the Central Committee for yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The day before the Secretary of the Committee, who had some official business with him, called upon him, or, according to another version, the President called on the Secretary, telling him that he could not transact business with him till 9 o'clock in the evening, as he was obliged to go over to Buda. He showed an anonymous letter to the Secretary, in which BENITZKY was requested to come to the bedside of a dying Honved, who had served under him during the war, and who was in possession of important historical documents relating to the war, which he wished to hand over to him personally. A person would wait at the suspension bridge on the Buda side and would take him to the dying comrade. BENITZKY said he could not refuse the request of the dying man, and went, accompanied by the Secretary, to the suspension bridge at Pesth, where he took leave of him and went over to Buda. According to appointment the Secretary went at 9 P. M. to the hostelry of the Black Eagle, where BENITZKY used to lodge when he remained in town, his house being in New-Pesth. He had not arrived there. Yesterday morning the Secretary called again, but with no greater success; the people at the hostelry said they had not seen him. There still remained the chance that coming back from Buda he might have gone home to his lodgings at New-Pesth, instead of passing the night in town, so a messenger was dispatched, but he came back with the news that he had not been there since 4 P. M. the day before. About 12:30 P. M. the Secretary received an anonymous letter, bearing the post mark of Buda, the tenor of which I give literally:

"LOUIS BENITZKY, who in spite of all warnings, has not ceased to damage the Honved cause, has yesterday ceased to live. Take warning you others."

Of course no end of conjectures are made with regard to this affair. Some sort of secret Vehmgericht, or Lynch tribunal, as this affair presupposes, if it should really turn out that BENITZKY has been murdered, is so entirely in opposition to all Hungarian ideas and Hungarian habits, that most people are still disposed to see rather a bad joke in it. Hungarians are impulsive, and may be carried away to almost any point in the heat of the moment, but the very idea of such a secret conspiracy for murder is repugnant to Hungarian feelings. In the most desperate times, when all hope seemed gone, such an idea never arose in the mind of a Hungarian; how much less now when there are so many other ways of carrying out a political design? If, nevertheless, it should turn out true that a foul deed has been committed from political motives, it is the Ultras who will have most contributed to sharpen the knife of which they have first felt the edge. It has been the policy of this party to brand every one as a traitor who did not subscribe to their vagaries. Of course all reasonable people only laughed at this, but we may imagine that the constant repetition of such notions did not remain altogether without effect on people only indifferently educated, and rather given to exciting themselves. Playing the part of an avenging Providence has besides a peculiar charm which is calculated to seduce weak-minded people. Still, until further evidence comes forward to show that this is a case of secret political assassination, of which there is no example in Hungary, every one is rather inclined to explain the mystery by any other of the many conjectures which may be formed.

MR. PEABODY AND HIS FRIENDS.

Sketch of the Life of George Peabody—Some of his Intimate Friends in London.

I.

In February, 1851, EDWARD RIDDLE, of Boston, Mass., received the appointment of Commissioner from the United States to the Great Exhibition in London. He reached England in March following. The frigate *St. Lawrence*, freighted with industrial products, had already unladed at Southampton. A large unfinished space in the east end of the Crystal Palace had been set off for the United States. France, Spain, Russia, the countries of the Zollverein, Portugal and Austria were well on with preparations for the 1st of May. Each Commission, save ours, was provided with funds, appropriated by its Government, adequate to its needs. It was estimated that $15,000 at least would require to be expended upon counters, fixtures and decorations to put us on a decent footing even. The floor of our department was strewed with boxes and bales. PICKFORD'S vans were constantly dumping goods at the entrance, to be immediately marked and warehoused within by Custom House officials; exhibitors were uneasily watching their property; the American Minister, Mr. LAWRENCE, was patiently listening to innumerable complaints; accounts for freight and cartage were constantly being presented for payment, with threats of attachment of the goods, and the Chairman of the Royal Commission was politely representing the short time that remained for making the necessary preparations against the grand opening. No greater confusion ever perplexed a public officer. The exhibitors declined the proposition to raise money by subscription; our Government felt unauthorized to do more than furnish free conveyance for contributions from New-York to Southampton; the Legation was powerless to afford relief, and the Executive Committee in Washington had no pecuniary means. The whole affair looked like a disgraceful failure. At this juncture Mr. GEO. PEABODY, of whom not one exhibitor in twenty had ever heard, and who was personally unknown to every member of the Commission, offered, through a polite note addressed to Mr. LAWRENCE, to advance3, £000 on the personal responsibility of Mr. RIDDLE and his secretary, Mr. DODGE. This loan, afterward paid by Congress, relieved the Commission of its difficulties, and enabled our countrymen to achieve their first success in industrial competition with the artisans and manufacturers of Europe.

Mr. PEABODY was then 57 years old. A large-framed man, six feet in height, slightly stooping at the shoulders, of easy address, retiring in manner, rather reticent of speech, neat in apparel and dignified in bearing—he appeared rather the English gentleman of leisure than an American merchant. He had resided in London thirteen years. His place of business, consisting of two counting-rooms—one for his clerks, the other for himself—was in a narrow court leading out of Throgmorton-street. His commercial operations had given him little public notoriety. Having full faith in the soundness of American State securities, he had assisted for several years in negotiating their sale in Europe, first those issued by Maryland and afterward others, until he had realized a considerable fortune even for London. Still he was not widely known. Mr. BATES, Mr. STURGIS, Mr. (now Sir) CURTIS M. LAMPSON and twenty other Americans had a larger commercial reputation. Attentive to interests intrusted to his care, punctual to appointments, exact in engagements, sagacious in operations and free from every kind of craftiness or chicanery, his growth in business reputation, though slow, had been healthy and strong. At 10 every morning he could be found at his desk in the small dingy office just out of the noisy thoroughfare, reading letters, signing drafts, accepting bills of exchange, reviewing invoices, inditing heads of correspondence and receiving calls, and punctually at 4 o'clock every afternoon coming out of the court to mount his horse for a ride, or to take an omnibus toward his lodgings in the West End.

Several years before this he had inaugurated the plan, now universal with foreign merchants in London, of offering hospitality to such strangers as had letters of credit on his house. His dinners, given at the London Tavern, or the Star and Garter in Richmond, had begun to be famous. Americans about to visit Europe gave preference to bills of exchange which would command something more than the mere payment of the pounds sterling they asked for, and in consequence large numbers of those who visited England during the year of the great Exhibition were the guests of the merchant then rising to eminence.

Mr. PEABODY is almost invariably styled in this country the London Banker. He is not, and never has been, a banker, nor has he ever done a banking business. English banks, from the Bank of England down through the long list of private bankers, such as Glynn, Mills & Co., Hankey & Co., Smith, Payne & Smith, Jones, Lloyd & Co., Childs & Co., Coutts & Co., and others, and the equally long list of chartered corporations, such as London and Westminster Bank, London and County, Union, Agra, and others, transact business under special acts of Parliament. Until within the last thirty years, with the exception of the Bank of England, banking operations were confined to private firms. There were no chartered corporations. The bankers of London, and indeed of all England, and of Scotland and Ireland as well, were a class, and a privileged class, too, as much as the landed aristocracy. They grew up from the Longobards, the first of whom were the Causini family, a rich race, who settled in London in the reign of EDWARD II., gave the name to Lombard-street, which ADDISON in the *Spectator* calls "a certain street of the greatest credit in Europe," and grouped their countrymen around them. They were the goldsmiths, who took pledges in plate, articles of virtu and jewels, and held out the badge of the Longobards, the three golden pills of the Medici family, which has descended as the sign of the pawnbrokers. There are now sixteen banking firms in Lombard-street. Some of them are centuries old. The Hankeys, for example, date back to their goldsmith ancestors who settled there in the fourteenth century. MARTIN, STONE & MARTIN occupy the premises purchased by their ancestor, Sir THOMAS EVESHAM, in A. D. 1519; and Sir MARTIN BOWES transmitted in the fifteenth century the real estate now occupied by his successors, the wealthy bankers, GLYNN, MILLS & CO., who are allied to many noble families in the Kingdom. At No. 1 Fleet-street, CHILD & CO. have kept their account books in the fire-proof room directly over Temple Bar since 1671, at an annual rental of £50. The principal of this firm is the Countess of Jersey, wife of GEORGE CHILD BILLIERS, Earl of Jersey, who assumed the name of CHILD upon his Countess inheriting the estates of her maternal grandfather, ROBERT CHILD. It was this banking house that was saved from insolvency during the panic of 1719, by the old Duchess of Marlborough, who, in her coach, at the risk of her life, brought all her money and jewels to the back door and left them with a message that her plate also was at the service of Mr. CHILD. GOSLINGS, too, the old bankers at No. 19, with the sign of three squirrels in the iron-work of the window, dates back to the days of HENRY VIII. In the account of secret service money expended by CHARLES II., is an item: "To RICHARD BAKENHAM, in full, for several parcels of gold and silver lace, bought of WILLIAM GOSLING and partners, on 2d May, 1674, by the Duchess of Cleveland, for the wedding clothes of the Lady Sussex and LICHFIELD, £640 8s." The Hoares are the descendants of the Jeweller Shore, the husband of the famous JANE SHORE, of whom the black-letter ballad makes mention:

> "In Lombard-street I once did dwell,
> As London yet can witness well,
> Where many gallants did behold
> My beauty in a shop of gold.
> * * * * *
> I penance did in Lombard-street,
> In shameful manner in a sheet."

To this class of English bankers, a class as exclusive as the old county families, Mr. PEABODY never belonged. Neither do BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., nor the BARINGS, nor MORRISON, DILLON & CO., nor the ROTHSCHILDS. They are all merchant, not in the sense in which the word merchant is used by us, as a dealer in goods, but in the English sense, as one whose transactions embrace crops in various countries, cargoes, stocks, bonds, bills of lading, Government loans and railroad and other chartered securities. The designations of the various classes of business differ in the two countries speaking a common language. The merchant here is the warehouseman in England, and the merchant there is the banker here. We have no tradesmen as a class, and yet in England every dealer in goods below the rank of a warehouseman, *i. e.* one who sells goods by wholesale, is designated a tradesman. In the common acceptation of Englishmen the various kinds of business, transacted in the metropolis and other large towns, rank in the following order, viz.: bankers, merchants, brewers, manufacturers, warehousemen and tradesmen. In all leases, writs, suits at law and other legal documents, Mr. PEABODY, like every member of the firms of ROTHSCHILDS, BARINGS and BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., would be styled a merchant, that is, one who deals in invoices, bills of lading and bills of exchange, but not in goods.

Mr. PEABODY'S first capital stroke in reputation was made on the 4th of July, 1851. The old grudge of England toward her revolted colonies remained. Seventy-five years had not wiped out the disgrace. The *Times* held up to ridicule our meagre show in the Exhibition, *Punch* caricatured our industrial products, the Royal Commission had given us but a stinted welcome, and the cold shoulder was turned to our exhibitors in nearly all public entertainments. To change all this Mr. PEABODY proposed to give to Americans and Englishmen on the day of our national anniversary the grand *fête* of the season. He suggested his plan to Mr. LAWRENCE, who before committing himself in its favor, laid it before the Duke of Wellington. It met the Duke's approval, and he promised to give it his hearty cooperation. No greater success was ever achieved. WILLIS' rooms, the famous ALMACK'S, the lady patronesses of which were the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marchionesses of Ely, Londonderry and Westminster, the Countesses of Jersey, Kinnoull and Lichfield, Viscountess PALMERSTON and Lady CLINTON, whose rules proscribed the introduction of any lady whom a patroness did not visit, or any gentleman who was not presented by a lady whose name was on her visiting list, were obtained for the occasion by the influence of the "Old Duke." The programme prescribed a concert and an assembly. The operatic *corps* of Her Majesty's Theatre, including GRISI, ALBONI, VIARDOT and MARIO, was engaged. The ballroom, 100 feet by 40; decorated with gilt columns and pilasters, classic medalions and mirrors, was lighted by 500 wax lights in cut glass lustres. The entertainment was elegant and profuse. When it became known that the Duke of Wellington was to be present, every social objection was removed. The *elite* of the aristocracy not only accepted but sought invitations. More than 1,700 persons were present, and it turned out to be the most brilliant assembly of the most famous season of London, chronicled by all the newspapers of the kingdom.

Mr. PEABODY was not then, nor for many years afterwards, in society. The days of exclusiveness, where the oligarchy of a *set* rules, have not gone by in England. His brilliant international entertainment broke down no social barriers; it gave him renown, but not society. He was engaged in business, distinguished, indeed, for wealth and hospitality, but nothing more, without family, or rank, or title, or office, and hence he was black-balled at the Reform Club and scratched from the Minister's list for the Queen's levees. It is to the credit of his self-respect that since he has made a position for himself he has held aloof from all solicitations from the latter, and declined a public invitation to become a member of the former.

The celebration of the 4th of July by a public dinner was inaugurated by Mr. PEABODY in 1852, and was continued every year up to 1859, at which time the American Association in London, a club formed for charitable purposes, succeeded to the honor. There are thousands in both countries who recall with pleasure those occasions of national reunion. In one instance only did any occurrence mar the festivity. During the year that Mr. (now General) SICKLES held the post of Secretary of Legation, it was proposed that the annual dinner should be by subscription, in order to give it a more general and public character. The plan received the approbation of Mr. PEABODY, who requested, however, that while all the proceedings were managed by a committee, he might be allowed to pay the expenses. Upon this understanding the plan was made, the tickets issued, and Mr. PEABODY elected to preside. A difference arose at one of the preliminary meetings about the toasts. "The day we celebrate," it was agreed should come first, but the second toast, should it be "The President" or "The Queen?" Mr. PEABODY was strong for the latter, urging that residence in England, the unblemished character of her Majesty, deference to his invited English guests, and his own custom hitherto, warranted giving precedence to the toast to the Queen. Mr. SICKLES argued that the dinner being a national celebration, made so not only by the day, but by the presence of the American Minister, self-respect, loyalty and custom demanded that honor should be shown first to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. Mr. PEABODY rejoined that all scruples might be waived by toasting the Queen FIRST, *as a woman*, to which Mr. SICKLES responded that it was not the woman, but the ruler to whom the toast did honor. The discussion was sharp. Neither yielded. No formal vote was taken. It was understood when the meeting broke up that the decision rested with the Committee of Arrangements, there being no doubt, however, that the feeling of the majority were with Mr. SICKLES. The result was unfortunate, for, whatever may have been the arrangement on the paper prepared by the Committee, Mr. PEABODY, unaccustomed to dictation, after "The Day we Celebrate" had been drank, proposed, with the usual complimentary preface, "The health of Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA." The toast was received coldly, Mr. SICKLES and his friends refusing to honor it, and immediately withdrawing from the table. An acrimonious controversy followed in newspapers and pamphlets, exciting a bitterness of feeling not yet entirely lost.

The American Association in London, already referred to, was established in 1858. Its object was to organize systematic relief for destitute Americans. In every large European town, and more particularly in London, cases of distress arising from poverty, sometimes aggravated by sickness, sometimes by crime, are of frequent occurrence among visitors from the United States. An inventor has failed to dispose of his patent, a lecturer has found no audiences, the supposed heir of some lapsed estate, deluded by newspaper paragraphs, has involved himself in the suits, or a man of character and standing, whose property at home may have suffered damage during a protracted visit to the East, has had his drafts for funds returned dishonored. Such cases are numberless, and in the suffering that follows a wife and children are often involved. FREMONT was thrown into jail on a suit for debt; CHARLES MOREY was a close prisoner in the Queen's Bench; GOODYEAR, in receipt of a large income, was arrested and imprisoned; and the present incumbent of a fat office in one of our large cities, left his family without a shilling for meals or lodging, when the bailiffs conducted him to Newgate. The only recourse is to Americans supposed to be in successful business, and appeals from cases like these are constantly occurring. Mixed with cases of real need are frequent instances of fraud. A man has just escaped from shipwreck, an unsuspecting traveler has been robbed, a lady, received in the first circles at home, *en route* from Paris to New-York, has lost her luggage, and is reduced to humiliating straits. There is never want of letters from members of Congress, Governors of States and other persons of distinction, to confirm the story. In order to bring these calls for charity within some rule, the American Association was formed. Mr. PEABODY did not favor it. He was more incredulous to tales of distress, and had always been, than any American in London. Of the £1,037 16s. 4d. expended by the Association from Feb. 22, 1859, to Feb. 22, 1860, while Mr. STURGIS gave £36, Mr. MORAN £30, Gen. CAMPBELL £25, and other Americans from £10 to £20 each, Mr. PEABODY gave but £5. Nor were his private contributions for charity, so far as was known or believed, on any larger scale. That he was open-handed, even before the munificent gifts that have made his name famous were inaugurated—that in hospitality, in liberal subscriptions toward public enterprises, and in endowments of philanthropic institutions at home and abroad, he was princely in spending his money—was well known. But in private charities, in giving willing attention to a tale of suffering or bestowing generous relief upon destitute merit, he was far outdone by others. This is mentioned in no derogation of the great merchant, but as a characteristic trait familiar to all his friends.

The commercial success of Mr. PEABODY has been uninterrupted. He has never met with a signal reverse. And yet, like his English peers, the ROTHCHILDS and BARINGS, he has known times of emergency. One of these was in 1857. The financial storm was hurrying across the Atlantic. Tidings of commercial disasters in the United States, like scuds that herald the tornado, came almost daily. Trust companies had suspended payment, railroad bonds, city securities and State stocks had failed to meet their indebtedness; orders for the shipment of goods were countermanded; old established importing houses had stopped payment, and remittances from America, without which, like the sunshine and dew withdrawn from vegetation, the productions of England languish and die, ceased to arrive. So sudden a financial crisis had never been known. It was the Disaster-god's *coup d'état*, unforeseen and unprovided for. To every firm in Europe, doing business with America, it threatens serious calamity. The provincial towns of England felt the shock first, and accounts of the disasters filled the local columns of the country newspapers. The largest manufacturers of Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield were in difficulties. Banks in the metropolis began to refuse discount, and the prime stocks in Capel Court became worthless to secure advances. Rumors affecting the oldest houses of London were in circulation. It was said that the BARINGS had hesitated to accept the bills of their foreign correspondents; that Sir LIONEL ROTHSCHILD had been refused accommodation at the Bank of England, and that OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. were declining to receive the most approved commercial paper. PEABODY & CO. shared largely in the general distrust. For several days they were supposed to be tottering. A thousand rumors were afloat, and even the City article of the *Times* encouraged suspicion regarding "an important American firm." It was the occasion of all others to try the virtue of solvency. Instead of battling with phantoms, or standing still to "bide the pelting of the pitiless storm," Mr. PEABODY went to the Directors of the Bank of England, made an exact statement of his affairs and exhibited his securities. No higher encomium was ever passed on the integrity of a commercial man than when by unanimous vote the Board advanced on Mr. PEABODY'S obligations a million pounds sterling.

An analysis of Mr. PEABODY'S character would show elements not often united. He possessed uncommon geniality, combined with a dignity that never unbends; lavish expenditure of money united to almost parsimonious thrift; tolerance of the opinions of others, mingled with opposite convictions of the most positive nature. He has had two objects in view in the course of his life, wealth and distinction, and though his generosity has conflicted with the one, and his indifference to popular opinion with the other, he has attained them both. In the common acceptation of the term he has never been a religious man, belonging to no church, contributing to no religious charities *per se*, and seldom attending divine service. Indeed, some of his most agreeable parties were given on Sundays, when, having invited from twelve to twenty congenial friends, and taking an omnibus from White Horse Cellar, the Summer day would be spent in strolling through the gardens and picture galleries of Hampton Court, and the evening at a sumptuous dinner on Richmond Hill. And yet he has always expressed great respect for the institutions of religion, and professed himself a firm believer in the cardinal doctrines of the Congregational Church, in which he was brought up. Indeed, few men have better exemplied the principles of Christianity in daily life. Truthful to exactness, honest in every transaction, faithful to duty, charitable, gentle, firm in adherence to right, free from the vices common to men of affluence, unselfish, stern in rebuke of wrong, prompt in assistance to merit, never provoked into the use of profane language, and discountenancing it in others, he has been an example to many men of louder professions.

During his early London life, the cares of a business constantly increasing left Mr. PEABODY little leisure for fostering friendships. No man ever give his time and energies more exclusively to his vocation. He joined no city club, united with no association, accepted no official position in any one of those numerous organizations which abound among the merchants of every large metropolis, and scarcely made any acquaintances in social life. It is customary in Europe—far more customary than with us—for men of business to find relaxation from the exhausting toil of the cooler months, in a change of air and scene during the Summer. Even among the clerks in the banks and warehouses a vacation from labor for several weeks is regularly granted once a year, or in lieu of that a leave of absence every Saturday during the hunting season to follow the hounds. To all this Mr. PEABODY was a stranger. To a native strength of constitution, which required nothing beyond a night's sleep to recover from the fatigues of the day, he added a fondness for business, a love of the daily routine of the counting-room, that sought nothing beyond. He had no taste for travel, and has to this day seen far less of the Continent, or even of the United Kingdom in which he has resided for nearly thirty years, than many of our ambitious citizens who do the tour of Europe in ninety days. He was unknown at watering places. For angling, or shooting, or deer-stalking, or fox-hunting, or the race-course; for a prize horse, or well bred hound, he has neither eye nor taste, nor even had. He spent no money in agriculture or perfecting the breed of animals; risked no ventures upon inventions in the sciences or arts; held aloof from all schemes of social or industrial improvement; and made no pretence to literature or politics. In fact he was not, nor even pretended to be anything more than a single-minded business man, with a large circle of acquaintance, and but few or no intimate friends.

[To be concluded.]

Death of Capt. Murray, United States Navy.

The death of FRANCIS KEY MURRAY, Captain in the United States Navy, is announced as having occurred on the 11th of the current month. Capt. MURRAY was born in Maryland, and was a scion of a well-known family there. At the time of his appointment to the service, in April, 1836, he was a resident of Florida, but subsequently returned and resided in Maryland. He had seen nearly eighteen years of sea service in the two and thirty during which he had belonged to the navy; had spent two years in the coast survey, been three years stationed on shore, and unemployed for nine. He was made Commander in 1862, and returned from his last cruise in March, 1866. In June, 1867, he was made Captain and placed on the retired list. He was 41 years old at the time of his death. Though finding no opportunity for special distinction during the war, it is a lasting honor to Capt. MURRAY that he refused all solicitations to join the rebellion, and was consistently loyal throughout.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Charles G. Halpine.

CHARLES G. HALPINE, better known, perhaps, under his *soubriquet* of Miles O'Reilly, died about midnight on Sunday, at the Astor House. During the previous Saturday Gen. HALPINE had appeared to be in particularly good health and spirits. On Saturday morning he accepted an invitation from Mr. PETER B. SWEENY to accompany him to Long Branch, and he had made preparations for his visit, but, unfortunately, missed the boat. Gen. HALPINE then went over to the Astor House and took a room there. On Sunday he appeared to be much as usual, and about 6 o'clock in the evening he sat down in the office of the hotel to transact some pecuniary business. He shortly afterward retired to his room, and about 9 o'clock rang his bell and complained of feeling very unwell. Dr. SWAN, who was in the Astor House at the time, proceeded immediately to Gen. HALPINE'S room and found him almost insensible, and breathing with the greatest difficulty. His pulse was also found to be very low, and the extremities cold. Dr. SWAN attempted in vain, for more than three hours, to administer restoratives, but nothing could be got down the throat, and at ten minutes past 12 Gen. HALPINE ceased to breathe. The family of the General had been in the meantime notified of his illness, but arrived only in time to take charge of his remains, which were removed yesterday morning to his late residence, No. 58 West Forty-seventh-street. The immediate cause of death is supposed to have been congestion of the brain.

Gen. HALPINE was born in Dublin, and received his education at Trinity College, in that city. He early distinguished himself by his classical attainments, and by the faithfulness and beauty of his translations from the Greek and Latin poets. When about 20 years of age he left his native land and emigrated to this country. He first proceeded to Boston, where, as one of the editors of a small periodical known as the *Carpet Bag*, long since defunct, he distinguished himself by the vigor and sprightliness of his writings. Leaving Boston for New-York, he formed an acquaintance with the late Mr. JOHN CLANCY, of the *Leader*, and was for many years one of the editors of that journal. He subsequently accepted a position on the *Tribune*, and later on the TIMES. In April, 1861, he entered the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. CORCORAN, as Second Lieutenant, and saw some service in the field. He soon, however, received the offer of an appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. HUNTER'S staff. Under the new law in regard to appointments in the army, he now became a Lieutenant-Colonel. He was with Gen. HUNTER in Kansas and South Carolina, and distinguished himself by his strict attention to the onerous duties of his position. He was subsequently transferred to the staff of Gen. HALLECK, who then had command at Washington, but after a short experience there he returned to his old position on the staff of Gen. HUNTER, and accompanied him throughout the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. He then sent in his resignation, which the Secretary at War refused to accept. Col. HALPINE, however, pleaded that his services entitled him to a respite, and he was permitted to dissolve his connection with the army. He was subsequently, however, breveted Brigadier-General, and afterward Major-General of Volunteers.

It was during the time he was on the staff of Gen. HUNTER that he wrote to one of the New-York papers an amusing correspondence signed "Miles O'Reilly, private of the Forty-seventh Regiment N. Y. V. Infantry, Tenth Army Corps." Miles gave a ludicrous account of the trouble he had got into by writing some poetry complimentary to Admiral DAHLGREN, of how he had been thrown into prison and maltreated in various ways. For some time the correspondence was supposed by the public to be genuine, and much commiseration was expressed for the poetic, but unfortunate Miles. The truth, however, came out at last, and from that period to the day of his death, Gen. HALPINE was better known by the name of Miles O'Reilly than by his own patronymic. On his return from the war he became a regular contributor to the daily press, and published an amusing report of a dinner supposed to have been given to "the boy Miles" by several hundred of his admirers, at one of our fashionable hotels. The peculiar styles of the several speakers were happily hit off, and it is probable that even up to the present time many persons are unaware that the whole thing was a hoax. He also wrote a number of poems under the signature of "Miles O'Reilly," which were published in the *Leader* and other papers, and which were particularly distinguished for their witty allusions to current events and for their ease and smoothness of style. These pieces were collected by Mr. HALPINE and published in book form, under the title of *Private Miles O'Reilly—His Book*. Shortly afterward he produced a volume of essays, poems, speeches, &c., with the title of *Baked Meats—Rich and Juicy*. At the time of his death he had another volume of poems nearly ready for the press.

In May, 1865, Gen. HALPINE became editor of the *Citizen*, then the organ of the Citizens' Association. In 1866 he purchased the *Citizen*, which he edited up to the time of his death. About the same time that he became connected with the *Citizen* he commenced to take an active part in local politics, and in 1867 he was elected to the office of Register, a position he held at the time of his decease.

Personally, Gen. HALPINE was extremely popular. Fond of society, and overflowing with wit and humor, his presence was ever welcome in the social circle. As a writer he was sprightly, terse and vigorous. His last poetical production was written on the occasion of the gathering at Jones' Wood, to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the Irish soldiers who fell during the war. It is entitled "Lines for the Day," and was recited by the author during the gathering. This poem is, perhaps, one of the best of Gen. HALPINE'S productions, and is a fair specimen of his style.

Gen. HALPINE was in his 39th year at the time of his decease. He leaves a widow and a number of children, besides a mother and several sisters. Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

The Inquest on the Body of Gen. Charles G. Halpine.

Early in the morning, before daylight, Mr. HALPINE'S body was removed from the Astor House to his former residence at No. 58 West Forty-seventh-street. In the afternoon, at about 1 o'clock, the Deputy Coroner visited the house to make preparations for the inquest. The body had been removed from the coffin and laid on the floor to undergo the embalming process, which had been commenced. Mr. ALBERT WHITNEY was the first and only person to make a deposition. This deposition was to the effect that Mr. HALPINE had, during the three years that Mr. WHITNEY had attended him as family physician, been in the habit of using chloroform, in small quantities, to allay a nervousness to which he was a victim, and that, in the opinion of the physician, Mr. HALPINE had died from an over-dose of chloroform. When Coroner FLYNN arrived at the house Mr. WHITNEY withdrew his statement. The Coroner, after a short consultation with the physicians, decided that it was necessary to have a *post-mortem* examination of the body, a decision that was strenuously opposed by the physicians. The body will, however, be examined this morning, and the embalming of it is therefore delayed. The Coroner impaneled the following gentlemen as jurors: John Scott, No. 54 Eldridge-street; Charles T. McClenachan, No. 35 Clinton-place; John Nealy, No. 53 New Chambers-street; James Horson, No. 343 Tenth-avenue; John C. Halligan, No. 114 Crysae-street; Charles Rook, No. 237 Broadway.

During the impaneling of the jury Mr. CLARK was engaged in taking a plaster cast of Mr. HALPINE'S face. The inquest will take place to-day, at the Twenty-first Precinct Station House, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The University of Michigan.

A Detroit correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes as follows:

"In the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court in the University case ends the medical imbroglio for the present. The Court held that to comply with the law, and thus become entitled to the $15,000 of State aid, the Regents must add a homœpathic Professor to the present allopathic Faculty. The Regents had previously voted that this would be inexpedient under any circumstances, as it would inevitably break up the existing school. Under the decision of the Court, therefore, the University has been compelled to give up the $15,000, the project of establishing a homœpathic school elsewhere than at Ann Arbor has been abandoned, and the medical department will continue to be the same next year as it has been in the past. The next Legislature will, however, be appealed to and asked to so amend existing laws that the University may receive aid from the State without being forced to make a destructive effort to unite hostile systems of medicine in the same faculty. A homœpathic school, organized upon a distinct basis, may be possible; but any proposition to combine the regular and the Hahnemann systems of practice is manifest nonsense."

THE OIL CITY FIRE

Large Number of Buildings Destroyed—Loss $200,000—Details of the Conflagration.

From the Petersville (Penn.) Herald, Aug. 1.

Oil City, so often scourged by fire, has been again visited by the devouring element. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning those living in the neighborhood of Parker's Landing were startled by the cry of fire, and found the flames issuing from the Fire Engine House. An immediate rally of all the help at hand was made, but the inflammable nature of the buildings joining caused the flames to spread rapidly. A brisk wind at the time fanned the fire. The steam fire engine of the place was promptly on hand and manned skillfully, but the area of burning buildings increased so rapidly that one steamer could effect but little. A telegram was dispatched to Franklin, and in forty minutes from the time the Chief-Engineer of that city got the word, the fire laddies of Franklin Fire Company No. 1 were at Oil City. FISHER BROS. set their steam pump at work and rendered efficient help. The citizens and firemen worked heroically, but the fire spread, enveloping house after house, store after store in ruins. Suffice it to say that more than $200,000 worth of property is gone, as there was but little insurance; over fifty families are houseless and seeking shelter where best they can. Many a merchant has to bemoan large stocks of goods in ashes; the first hotel, the Jones House, in ruins; ten acres of Oil City is a smouldering waste of blackened timbers and ashes. We make mention of the following losses, for the main facts of which we are indebted to an "extra," issued at the Venango *Republican* office, at 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday.

ON MAIN STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

The Red Lion Hotel, owned by Col. BLAKELEY, of Franklin; Mr. ELLIOTT'S gent's furnishing store, Mr. STEELE'S meat market, CHRISTIE'S drug store, Mr. HOPEWELL'S store, and three dwelling-houses, Mrs. TRESTER'S boarding-house, DANVER'S meat market, a bowling saloon, two buildings owned by Col. BLAKELEY, the Jones House, owned by ROCKAFELLOW, ANDREWS & FLAGLER, of Cleveland, insured for $5,000—the furniture owned by the lessee of the house; SAMUEL HOGE, WINSOR BROS. & MINNISS, hardware and well supply store; CLARK & GOODWIN'S engine platform; STEFFEE & ZORN'S bakery and store; the Masonic Hall, everything lost except the records and jewels; a dwelling-house owned by R. GLIDE'S heirs; Mr. KELLOGG'S paint store and dwelling, Mr. MORRISON'S dwelling, and PARKER, THOMPSON & CO.'S office.

MAIN-STREET—NORTH SIDE.

A dwelling house owned by MORRISON, do. by Mr. PAGE, do. by Mr. MCKIM, do. by GEO. STEFFEE, do. by S. MILLER, Mr. FIELDER'S dwelling house and office, Mr. MINNISS' dwelling house, the engine house of Company No. 2, CHAS. SHEPARD'S grocery and dwelling, Mr. L. PORTERFIELD'S drug store and three houses, Mr. SWEENEY'S shoe store and dwelling, Oil City Land Company's office, the office of the Western Union Telegraph, Pither's Hall and storerooms, the St. Charles Hotel, the Merchant's Union Telegraph office, office of OWSTON & SOWERS, and three houses owned by Mr. MORAN.

HANNAH-STREET.

WOOD'S bakery, ROBERT TAYLOR'S dwelling house, and engine house of Mr. HOPEWELL.

GRANT-STREET.

The Bergle House, kept by JACOB BERGLE, Mr. Hopewell's dwelling and the shipping platforms, tools, &c., of POOL BROTHERS.

OIL LOSSES—CARS, &C.

Messrs. LOCKHART & FREW lost one five thousand barrel, iron tank, containing but little oil. Several iron tanks filled with oil withstood the flames, although the gas over them was burning.

On the track, or switch of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railway there were seven tank cars and one box car filled, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Road, four filled with crude in barrels. PARKER loses four, LOCKHART & FREW one, OWSTON & SOWERS three, and the owners of the others we could not learn.

The fire extended up Holiday's Run, and consumed two or three oil wells and all their apparatus, owned by C. S. MILLER and MORAN BROTHERS.

The Masonic fraternity lost all their furniture and regalia, but through extraordinary efforts saved the valuable records and the jewels of the Lodge.

By 10 o'clock the fire was got pretty well under, and by noon all danger of its further spread was past. Goods of every description, household articles literally too numerous to mention, were piled, thrown and scattered all over town. Many cars were loaded up with traps and ready to go or stay according to their owners' future instructions. Not a few men and women wore anxious faces, as though pondering what roof would shelter them at nightfall. May a similar visitation never reach Oil City again!

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

Important Order by Gen. Meade—Withdrawal of the Troops.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T OF GEORGIA, FLORIDA AND ALABAMA,
ATLANTA, Ga., July 30, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 108.—I. The several States comprising this Military District, having by solemn acts of their assemblies, conformed to the requisitions of the act of Congress which became a law June 25, 1868, and civil Government having been inaugurated in each, the military power vested in the District Commander by the Reconstruction laws, by the provisions of these laws ceases to exist—and hereafter all orders issued from these headquarters and bearing upon the rights of persons and property, will have in the several States of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, only such force as may be given to them by the Courts and Legislatures of the respective States.

II. To conform to the changed condition of affairs, the commanders of the several sub-districts, hereafter to be designated as districts, will, without delay, withdraw all detachments of troops, whether infantry or cavalry, and concentrate their command as hereinafter directed.

III. In the District of Georgia, the following posts will be occupied: Dahlonega—One company of infantry; Savannah—Two companies of infantry; Atlanta—Seven companies of infantry. The above posts will be occupied by the Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry, whose Colonel will designate the companies and also will assign the Lieutenant-Colonel to the post of Atlanta, and the Major to Savannah.

IV. In the District of Alabama, the posts to be occupied will be: Mobile—Two companies of infantry; Huntsville—Eight companies of infantry. These posts will be garrisoned by the Thirty-third Regiment of Infantry, Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER, commanding, who is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Alabama, headquarters at Huntsville. The Colonel commanding will assign the Lieutenant-Colonel to the Post of Huntsville, and the Major to the Post of Mobile. The Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry, Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. L. SHEPHERD commanding, will, as soon as practicable, after the receipt of this order, be concentrated at Mobile with a view to its transfer to Texas, in compliance with orders received from the War Department. On relieving Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. L. SHEPHERD of the command of the District of Alabama, Brevet Brig.-Gen. RUGER will also relieve him of the duties as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and continue to discharge said duties pending the action of the Commissioner of the Bureau. Company G, Fifth Cavalry, now at Montgomery, on receipt of this order, will be put *en route* for Atlanta, Ga., where, on its arrival, it will, in conjunction with Company G, Fifth Cavalry, form the escort and guard of the Major-General Commanding, and will report directly to these headquarters.

V. In the District of Florida the posts to be occupied by the companies of the Seventh Regiment of Infantry will be: St. Augustine, two companies; Tampa Bay, two companies; Jacksonville, six companies. The headquarters of the regiment, and the district, will be at St. Augustine, and the Colonel Commanding will assign the Lieutenant-Colonel to the post of Jacksonville, and the Major that of Tampa Bay.

VI. The discontinuation of posts and the cessation of control over civil matters will enable District Commanders and chiefs of staff departments to make large reductions in the *personnel* and *materiel* of their commands and departments. All unnecessary staff officers, clerical labor, &c., will at once be ordered to their companies, and every effort made to retrench expenditures and enforce economy. Inspecting officers are instructed in their inspections to give special attention to the manner in which the above is executed, and to report any failure to comply with the same. By order of Major-Gen. MEADE.

S. F. BARSTOW, Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Official—GEO. MEADE.

The Calamity at Atlantic City on Saturday.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 3.

The Merrick Beneficial Association of this city made an excursion on Saturday to Atlantic City. The party occupied an entire train of cars. The people participating looked forward to a day of unbroken pleasure. The excursionists were made up of the employes of MERRICK & SONS' foundry and their friends; they returned with gloom impressed upon every countenance.

At 11 o'clock nearly all the party moved to the beach. A bath in the surf was the first part of the programme. So many people required a good deal of space, and made a strong demand upon the people in charge of the bathing houses for bathing apparel. To equip them all required some little time. Among the first to don their bathing robes were HENRY C. TROUGH, a tinner, in South Second-street, of the firm of TROUGH & LEMMON; Mr. BALLOU, only son of the well-known Universalist preacher, Rev. HOSEA BALLOU, and JOSEPH T. VAN KIRK, of VAN KIRK & CO., manufacturers of chandeliers, in Arch-street, above Seventh.

These persons at once swam out beyond the point where the surf was combing. The spot was the most frequented on the island beach. A multitude of people were disporting themselves when the excursionists came there, and the scene was one of life and joyous bustle. One of the above named, swimming beyond his depth, became alarmed and shouted for help. When swimming among breakers, the distance to the shore is largely magnified to the swimmer's eye. Unless a man of nerve, he loses his presence of mind; with all the nerve at his command, he requires strength and judgment to enable him to regain his footing. In this case the three men were drowning in full view of perhaps a thousand people. "The bubbling cry of the strong swimmer in his agony" rang along the beach. Mr. LEWIS MORWITZ and Mr. JOHN GIBB were the only ones to go to the rescue. The latter is the son of a well-known manufacturer of carpets. He failed in his effort of mercy, and when he returned to where his feet could touch bottom he sank exhausted. He was insensible when they took him to the shore, and was only saved from death by the assiduous care of those by whom he was dragged out upon the sand.

With Mr. LOUIS MORWITZ the case was different. He struck boldly out to rescue the sinking men. There wasn't even a rope upon the beach. A clothes' line with a cork float at the end could have been grasped by either of the victims of this calamity. Mr. MORWITZ died in his self-sacrificing endeavor. He was the nephew of Dr. MORWITZ, publisher of the German *Democrat*, was about 28 years of age, and unmarried. He hadn't an enemy in the world, and to his uncle was as the apple of his eye. Dr. MORWITZ was on the train that arrived in Atlantic City yesterday morning, and knew nothing of his heavy sorrow until the train arrived at the shore. The blow is a terrible one to him, and every one who knew the gentle-hearted, whole-souled LOUIS MORWITZ, will grieve that he has been so suddenly called away. Up to the time of the departure of the 4:20 train from Atlantic yesterday afternoon the body had not been recovered. That of Mr. TROUGH was lying in a building near to where he was drowned. That of Mr. VAN KIRK, our reporter understood, was soon regained from the devouring waters, and brought up to this city. Mr. VAN KIRK'S life was a valuable one, and his death brings sorrow to many hearts.

With very little expense in the way of precaution such calamities might be lessened. There were plenty of people upon the beach who could and would have saved their lives had any life-saving apparatus been within reach. A lame attempt was made yesterday morning, after four lives had been sacrificed, to provide some lines, to be kept in charge of the bathing-house keepers for future emergencies.

THE WESTERN WHEAT HARVEST.—The wheat harvest throughout this and adjoining States has progressed with vigor the present week. One week more of good sunny weather will insure the safe and successful gathering of the largest wheat crop ever grown in the Northwest. The heavy rain of last night and this morning, in this region, has been of inestimable benefit to the corn and potato crops, which also promise unprecedented abundance.—*Chicago Journal, Aug. 1.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A SINGULAR HOMICIDE.

A Boy Killed by a Kick—Arrest of the Assailant and Inquest by the Coroner.

Yesterday Coroner KEENAN commenced an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, in the case of WILLIAM HUGHES, a boy 17 years of age, who resided in Second-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, and who had died in the hospital during the morning.

It appears that during Saturday evening, HUGHES, with several companions of about his own age, was seated in a wagon standing in the street in front of the butcher shop of TIMOTHY AHEARN, No. 201 East Twenty-fifth-street. The boys were noisy, and made use of such profane and vulgar language that the ladies who were in AHEARN'S shop were unable to endure it, and some of them told Mr. AHEARN that unless he would keep that gang of boys away, they would be obliged to go elsewhere to procure their meat. AHEARN then went out and told them to go away, which they all did except HUGHES and one other. HUGHES replied to the order by saying it would take a larger man than AHEARN to make him go, whereupon the latter slapped HUGHES. The boy then, it appears, sprang to the sidewalk, and AHEARN kicked him in the lower part of the abdomen, felling him to the sidewalk. AHEARN then reentered his shop, and two of HUGHES' companions lifted him up and lead him away. He was that evening admitted to Bellevue Hospital, and AHEARN was arrested, but the case not appearing to be of serious import, he was subsequently released, but was rearrested yesterday, after the death, by Sergt. BANFIELD, of the Eighteenth Precinct.

At the inquest yesterday the following evidence was taken:

Wm. Ahern, of No. 309 East Twenty-third-street, testified: About half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night I was just about entering the butcher shop No. 201 East Twenty-fifth-street; there were a number of boys outside in a wagon in front of the store; they were cursing and swearing; the prisoner went out on the sidewalk and told the boys to "clear out;" some ladies in the store had complained of the language the boys were using; the boys left but deceased and another remained; prisoner told them to go away, when deceased said it was none of his business whether he staid there or not; I went to the back of the shop and heard some noise outside, and on coming out saw the prisoner slap the deceased in the face; he commenced to cry and went down the street assisted by two boys; I did not see the prisoner or anyone else hit or kick the deceased except the slap I spoke of.

Dr. Benjamin C. Riggs, Acting House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, testified: Deceased was admitted Aug. 1, suffering from injury inflicted on the abdomen; there were no external marks of violence; on the afternoon of Aug. 2 he grew worse, and died at half-past twelve A. M. Aug. 3; the autopsy showed a rupture of the small intestine in its upper part; there were evidences of acute inflammation in the abdominal cavity; death was caused by inflammation of the peritoneum, consequent upon the injuries received.

The inquest was then adjourned until Wednesday morning next, AHEARN being admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance.

Fire in West-street—A Man Burned to Death.

At 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the two and a half story building, Nos. 220 and 221 West-street, occupied as oyster saloons and lodging houses by SAMUEL MUDGETT and BOWEN & LEVERING. C. KLEIN had a cigar store on a portion of the ground floor. The Fire Department was promptly on the ground, and the flames arrested before they had gained any considerable headway. There were several persons sleeping in the upper part of the premises, but it was supposed that they had all effected an escape until about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when in removing the *débris* the charred remains of a man were found. The remains were identified as those of a man named ROGERS, who had been lodging with MUDGETT, and who was said to have been from Columbus, Ohio, and to have been employed in Jersey City. He occupied a small room in the attic near the spot where the fire originated, and had evidently been suffocated before the flames reached him. The body was removed to the Leonard-street Station House, and Coroner FLYNN was notified to hold an inquest.

The loss by the fire was not more than $1,500. MUDGETT and BOWEN & LEVERING were uninsured, and KLEIN had a policy for $800 in a City company.

Northeast Saengerbund.

The Northeast Saengerbund, or collection of German Singing Societies, held a festival yesterday afternoon and evening at Jones' Woods, which consisted of a concert and picnic, crowned by the usual dancing to fine music which characterizes all German affairs of the kind. The Societies represented were the Sing-Academie, Social Reform Liederhain, Saengerbund, Social Reform Liedertafel, Veteranen, Harmonia, Quartet Club, New-York; Mozart, Schwabisch, Fidelia, Saengerlust, Liederkrans, Schwabisch Liederkrans, Mozart Maennerchor Frauenlob, Beethoven Maennerchor, Hormonie Melomanen, Liedertafel, Teutonia, Hoboken Quartet Club, Concordia, Harlem Maennerchor, Euphonia, Liedertafel of New-York, Unken Club, Social Maennerchor, Concordia Maennerchor.

The concert began at about 4 with the overture to "William Tell," followed by a chorus of the entire Saengerbund. The "Hymn on Hertha" was then performed by the same singers, in connection with the orchestra. This was succeeded by the overture of "The Czar," and "Zimmerman," by LOSSING. The "German Sword," by chorus and orchestra, was the next piece. The performance closed with a fantasie by LOHE. Dancing was then kept up till midnight. The audience was numerous and respectable. Entire families attended, as usual at German festivals, and the pic-nic early in the afternoon was characterized by numerous social games, in which a good deal of kissing was mingled, either by way of forfeit or part of the programme.

The Long Island Saengerbund.

The German singing societies of Long Island united, during the past year to the number of fourteen, in forming an organization known by the title given above, and yesterday they held their first annual festival at Myrtle-avenue Park, a beautiful grove on the outskirts of Brooklyn. Music is a bond which unites most of the Germans in this country, as in the Fatherland, and it is pleasant to remember those who are in the bonds of the *Bund* as bound with them. We, therefore, sent a reporter to be present at the gathering yesterday. He found there abundance of German *esprit*, lager and music—the latter inciting many of those present, male and female, to a *Bund* dance, which was a most enjoyable feature of the occasion.

The delegations from the various societies, to the number of several hundred, assembled early in the morning at Fischer's Hall, corner of Montrose-avenue and Leonard-street, Brooklyn, E. D., and thence marched in procession, marshalled by officers on horseback, and accompanied by bands of music, to the Park. The cars leading thither were crowded with men, women and children, who poured into the grove all day long, and early in the day a large gathering was assembled there. During the day the delegates from the singing societies gave a grand concert, conducted by Mr. CHARLES EISLER, and accompanied by Meyer's Band. The selections included MENDELSSOHN'S Hymn of Praise to Music. *Au die Freude*, "To Happiness," a magnificent chorus admirably rendered, and "The German Fatherland," a German national air. Speeches were made by GUSTAV HIMER, President of the organization, and JULIUS KLAMKE. Fest Marshal BERTCH, assisted by twelve adjutants, had charge of the procession and of the exercises at the Park. A Police force was on the ground, but its services were not needed. The most admirable order was preserved, as is usual at these convocations of our German citizens. During the afternoon and evening there was dancing on the platform to the music of Meyer's and Frank's bands. At a late hour the assemblage dispersed, after a day pleasantly spent. The Saengerbund will probably give another festival during the Summer, and next Winter will give a series of grand concerts.

Robbery in a Street Car—A Maladroit Operator.

Sunday afternoon about 2 o'clock, Miss MARY VAN RIPER, of No. 137 West Tenth-street, entered a Sixth-avenue car, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Tenth-street, for the purpose of going up town. She had a wallet in the pocket of her dress containing $830, and took a seat next to a young man of respectable appearance. At the corner of Nineteenth-street her neighbor leisurely left the car by the rear door, but had hardly reached the sidewalk when she discovered that her wallet had been abstracted from the pocket of her dress, and at once announced her loss. The conductor called Officer CLARK, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was in Sixth avenue, and Miss VAN RIPER'S neighbor, who was still visible going deliberately westward in Nineteenth-street, was pointed out. Officer CLARK started after him and the young man observing a policeman on his trail started on a run. The officer quickened his pace to match and shouting "Stop Thief," pursuer and pursued tore through Nineteenth-street to Seventh-avenue, and up the avenue to Twentieth-street. The fugitive was lamentably ignorant of local geography, or had been sadly thrown from his mental equipoise, for he turned westward through Twentieth-street, and, about midway of the block, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, found himself running upon the Sixteenth Precinct Station House, with the vigilant and wiry Capt. JOHN J. WILLIAMSON standing in the doorway of his castle. The thief, blowing and panting, was halted for an instant by this unexpected apparition, and then rushing across the street darted in an alley-way between two houses. Capt. WILLIAMSON had heard the cry, and seeing the fugitive, was after him in a moment, and, before he had time to scale a fence, captured him in a wood-shed in the rear of the house. Close by his prisoner he found the stolen wallet, and taking his captive across the street to the Station House and searching him, he found a large portion of the abstracted money in his sleeve. Miss VAN RIPER, through the activity and vigilance of Officer CLARK and Capt. WILLIAMSON and the mal-adroitness of her despoiler, thus fortunately lost nothing by her adventure. The prisoner gave the name of JOSEPH BOYD, and was yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. He attempted to wriggle out of his unpleasant predicament by saying that he found the pocket-book on the seat of the car and finding himself pursued, had, of course, ran, and that he might have thrown away the pocket-book in his flight, but had not done so because he had desired to return the money to its owner. This statement availed him nothing, and he was committed without bail to await a trial at the Court of General Sessions. He says he is a carpenter, a native of New-York, and 25 years of age.

Death at Home, and Friends in the Country.

Another instance has just occurred to indicate the reckless and informal manner in which death does its work in desolation of households and in the grieving of surviving relatives. Mr. WM. DOUGLAS, who resided with his family in the two-story and basement frame-house, No. 67 Sands-street, Brooklyn, was discovered, yesterday, to have died several days since under circumstances which are of a melancholy nature. His body was found in an advanced state of decomposition, in bed at his house, yesterday afternoon. It appears that the wife of deceased and his mother left home for the country on the 7th of July, and that his sister (who also resided with him) left on the 23d ult., leaving at home Mr. DOUGLAS, a young man whose name is not at present known, and the servant girl. Early last week the servant girl sprained her foot and went to the Hospital, where she yet remains; but what became of the young man has not transpired. On Thursday night last Mr. DOUGLAS was seen in a drinking saloon within a few doors of his residence, and he was subsequently observed sitting, apparently drunk, on his door-step, when he was counseled by the policeman on that post to go into the house. Deceased was not seen out of his house since, nor had any person been seen about the premises. Mrs. DOUGLAS and her sister became uneasy in the country, owing to Mr. D. not writing nor going to them, and accordingly Miss DOUGLAS came to the city yesterday, only to find the melancholy revelation which death had to make to her. The stench from the corpse filled the house, and it was deemed best to remove the body to the dead-house and to disinfect the premises at once. As no one had made a proper view of the body up to last evening, it was unknown from what cause death had resulted. So far as the young man alluded to is concerned, it is quite probable that he may have tried to get into the house since last Thursday night, and not succeeding, may have concluded that Mr. DOUGLAS had left for the country. The sad affair is at present somewhat involved in mystery, which, however, the Coroner's inquest will no doubt unravel. When the body was lifted for removal to the dead-house the neck was so decomposed that the head fell off. An inquest will be made to-day by Coroner FLAVIN.

The Harlem Fire—List of Insurances.

The TIMES of Sunday contained an account of the great fire at the foot of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, East River, on Saturday night, when the oil factory of Z. OPPENHEIMER & CO. was consumed. The following is a list of the insurance companies having risks upon the destroyed property: Williamsburg City, $2,832; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, $1,500; Putnam, of Hartford, Conn., $1,500; Mechanics', of Jersey City, $1,500; United States, of Baltimore, $1,800; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1,800; New-Amsterdam, $1,800; Commonwealth, $2,700; Fireman's, of Jersey City, $1,500; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, $1,500; St. Nicholas, $2,500; Mechanics' and Traders', $2,360; Eagle, $2,700; Exchange, $2,000, and Grocers', $1,360. The above risks were upon the stock, machinery and sheds. The total insurance is $32,000, which is far below the amount of the stated loss. The buildings were owned by ELISHA NELSON, of Westchester County, and were fully insured.

Brooklyn City Mortality.

Two hundred and twenty-three persons died in Brooklyn last week, being sixty-three less than the number recorded the previous week. Of these 169 were children under ten years old; 118 were under one year, and 39 were in their second year. Cholera infantum carried off 91, diarrhœa 17, marasmus 11, consumption 19, cholera 1. As usual the most crowded neighborhoods furnished the most bounteous harvest for death. Another prolific cause of death last week, as well as generally at other times, was neglecting to give intelligent treatment to sufferers. Invariably closely packed localities abound with ancient women who prescribe endless varieties of the wrong things for simple diseases, the physician not being applied to until the bewildered mothers become alarmed for the fate of their offspring. Much of this treatment is administered to older patients, in localities of the same kind, predicated on false economy, and too easily reposed confidence in the wisdom of persons whose advice is usually too cheap to be useful. The figures continue to enable those capable of analyzing statistics to make the proper inferences as to causes and effects and their locations. The deaths in the different wards were as follows:

Ward.	Deaths.	Ward.	Deaths.
I	1	XI	6
II	6	XII	10
III	4	XIII	13
IV	3	XIV	11
V	10	XV	11
VI	19	XVI	39
VII	6	XVII	11
VIII	10	XVIII	7
IX	21	XIX	10
X	12	XX	13
Total			223

The Charge of Highway Robbery Against John and Hugh McGovern.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 3, 1868.

In reference to the charge of highway robbery against JOHN and HUGH MCGOVERN, noticed in Sunday's issue, a suspension of public opinion is respectfully requested until the trial, when it will be proven that it was an ordinary assault, in which NEWELL was the aggressor.

JOHN McGOVERN,
HUGH McGOVERN.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A COMEDIAN ROBBED.—Yesterday morning the steamer *James Baldwin* reached her pier at the foot of Harrison-street, North River, and among her passengers was MICHAEL C. DALY, a well-known member of the theatrical profession. On going to obtain his trunk, which contained his wearing apparel and theatrical wardrobe, valued at $600, Mr. DALY discovered that during the night his trunk key and check had been stolen from his pocket, and his trunk had been carried away before he appeared to claim it. Detectives TILLY and MCGIVNEY, of the Third Precinct, took charge of the case, and were successful in discovering the thief and recovering the property. By means of the expressman he had hired to convey the property, JOSEPH NATHANS was arrested by the officers in his room, at the corner of Jefferson and Henry streets, at the moment he was engaged in rifling the stolen trunk. He was taken

before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, and was committed for trial. He says he is a native of Germany, 20 years of age, and claims to be a butcher residing at No. 124 Norfolk-street.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning FREDERICK BRENER died suddenly at No. 3 First-avenue. He was a German, thirty years of age. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest.... Yesterday morning a woman named HEALEY died suddenly in a shanty in Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets. Coroner FLYNN is to hold an inquest.... HONORA BURNS, a native of Ireland, sixty-five years of age, died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 246 West Twenty-eighth-street, from congestion of the brain. An inquest was held by Coroner KEENAN.

A SECOND APPEARANCE.—The TIMES stated a few days since that Mrs. ELMIRA HARRINGTON, or ERRINGTON, had stolen $600 from Mrs. ANNIE CROOK, of No. 4 Bleecker-street. ELMIRA yesterday made a second appearance in the larceny rôle by being accused before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, of stealing some curls, valued at $5, from Mrs. JULIA A. CUMMINGS, of Irvington, New-Jersey. She was held for trial at the Special Sessions.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—MAURICE CROWLEY, a native of Ireland, 30 years of age, residing at No. 22 Prince-street, and employed as a porter by W. B. HOLMES, No. 555 Broadway, was arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of stealing photographic materials, valued at $100, from his employer. The complainant stating that he had admitted his guilt, CROWLEY was held for trial at the General Sessions.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Detective STILLWELL, of the Second Precinct, yesterday arrested JAMES H. DEAKE, a clerk of CURTIS & NELSON's, No. 95 Maiden-lane. It was stated that on June 13 the prisoner collected $20 from the New-York packing and Belting Company, due his his employers, and failed to make any return of the amount. He was held for trial by Justice DOWLING.

A STRIKER STRIKING.—MATHEW CUMINSKY, alleged to be one of the brick-layers out on a strike, was arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING on a charge of having assaulted HENRY DEAS while he was at work, on the corner of Canal and Mulberry streets, by throwing a stone at him. Justice DOWLING committed the accused in default of $500 bail to keep the peace.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY.—The Chinese Embassy, with the exception of two of the younger members of their suite, and eleven of their servants, left the Westminster Hotel early yesterday morning for the Albany morning boat, which started from Pier No. 40 North River at 7:30. On arriving at Albany, they will proceed to Auburn and visit Mr. SEWARD for a few days.

SHOPLIFTER.—Justice DOWLING yesterday committed THOMAS NORTON, a boy of 15 years, for trial upon a charge of entering the store of C. F. BURRELL, Nos. 64 and 66 Lispenard-street, and attempting to steal a roll of cloth worth $50. He seized the cloth and ran with it down Church-street, but soon fell into the clutches of Officer COLE, of the Fifth Precinct.

AMALGAMATION IN CRIME.—MYRTLE MAY made a complaint before Justice DODGE yesterday afternoon averring that WM. JOHNSTON, a colored boy, in conjunction with WM. BURKE, a white *confrere*, had stolen lead pipe and brass cocks, valued at $50, from the premises No. 446 Broadway. The boys pleading guilty, were committed for trial at the General Sessions.

POCKET PICKING.—Officer REYNOLDS, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday produced JANE LAUGHLIN before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, on a charge of having abstracted $80 from the pocket of MARY DONOVAN while in her room. The missing money was not found, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

FIRES OF JULY.—From the statistics of Ex-Fire Marshal BAKER it appears that during the month of July there were fifty-two alarms of fire in this City. The conflagrations involved an estimated loss of $206,765, and the insurances were reported at $386,300. Five of the fires are stated to have been of incendiary origin.

A CONVICT DEAD.—Yesterday John F. KOPPS an inmate of the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, died in the fever hospital. Warden FITCH notified the Coroner's Office to hold an inquest.

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE.—HERMAN SCHUPMAN, a German, 19 years of age, was sun-struck on Saturday last, and was taken to his residence, No. 592 Second-avenue, where he died yesterday. The Coroner will hold an inquest in the case.

BRIEF ITEMS.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday floating in the North River, at the foot of Murray-street. It was removed to the Morgue and the Coronor notified.... Yesterday morning GEO. LEE, of No. 154 West Fourth-street, was prostrated with the heat, and was removed to the City Hospital. ....An unknown man was found in Bethune-street, yesterday morning, suffering from the heat, and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.... JAMES MURPHEY died yesterday, at No. 394 East Thirty-third-street, of scalds received on Saturday evening by a pot of boiling coffee being overturned upon him. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.... ANDREW BRESLIN was run over yesterday by a truck, at the corner of Centre and Duane streets, and his leg fractured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

A MIXED CASE.—About 11 o'clock on Sunday night a decently-dressed young woman, with a parcel in her hand, was arrested in Exchange-place, Jersey City, on a charge of purloining the sum of 75 cents from the vest pocket of OWEN MURPHY, an engineer on the Central Railroad, and, on the other hand, OWEN was taken into custody on a charge of assault and battery and kicking ELLEN. Upon the prisoners being arraigned before Acting Recorder CHAMBERS, yesterday forenoon, ELLEN stated that MURPHY gave her the money in an oyster saloon, and that he afterward attempted to get it away; also, that she came over from New-York to bring the parcel to her sister in Grand-street. She was committed to the City Prison two days, and MURPHY, who admitted that he assaulted the woman, was fined $5.

ARRESTS.—There were four arrests on Sunday, at Hudson City, for drunkenness. Two men, FRANCIS MEIKE and WM. INKS were also arrested on charges of having beaten their respective wives. The offence with which they were charged seems to have been chronic on their part; and both were bound to give bail for their appearance at the next term of the Sessions Court.

HOBOKEN POLICE COURT.—There were eleven arrests on Sunday last at Hoboken for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, obstructing officers in discharge of their duty. The fines imposed by Judge POPE for these offences ranged from $20 to $5, and amounted in the aggregate to $120.

A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.—Early yesterday morning a youth named WM. KELLY was arrested for burglariously entering the liquor store of ADOLPH FETCHER, at No. 137 Steuben-street, Jersey City, and stealing therefrom a box of cigars, a bottle of whisky and fifty cents in pennies. He was sent up for trial.

FELL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A woman named ELLEN HUGHES, residing in South Second-street, Jersey City, while under the influence of liquor, fell out of the second story window on Sunday night and was badly injured. Some of the neighbors heard a scuffle, and are of the opinion that she was thrown out by her husband.

VIOLATION OF CITY ORDINANCE.—A man named JOHN HOPKINS was fined $10 by Judge ALDRIDGE for having broken open the Pound of the Fourth Ward, Hudson City.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
37	Burke vs. Bush.	157	Hopkins vs. DeLavalette.
42	Milnor vs. Shail.	158	Beninson vs. Weboy.
71	Butterworth vs. Walbridge.	159	Talmadge vs. Easton.
137	Hiller vs. Sloman.	160	Bell vs. Waterbury.
147	Fiedler vs. Kelly.	161	Sherman vs. Child.
155	Careeana vs. Azanian.		

Call, 162—Klimen vs. Dingel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 11 o'clock A. M.

Non-Jury Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
2014	Archer vs. Whalen.	2034	Gerold vs. Merch. Un. Ex. Co.
2020	Bronte vs. Kennedy.	2035	Fach vs. Peekskill Iron Co.
2021	Same vs. Same.	2036	Hurlburt vs. Del., La. & W. R. R. Co.
2022	Young vs. Benson.		
2024	Weinell vs. Wetzger.	2037	Dainin vs. Post.
2027	Kross vs. Ernest.	2038	Williams vs. Sturges.
2028	Royce vs. Phillips.	2039	Fleischell vs. Beirnhardt.
2029	Dalton vs. Lawrence.	2040	Harron vs. Walsh.
2030	Fullerton vs. Neptune S. Ins. Co.	2041	Beuschel vs. Michels.
2031	Hughes vs. Yellowly.		
2032	Tranbert vs. Schmidt.		
2033	Same vs. Same.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE LOCATION OF LANDS ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN—CONFLICT OF TITLE—APPEAL—THE OPINION OF THE COURT BELOW FORMS NO PART OF THE RECORD.

Henry M. Rector, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Ashley, Executrix, &c., et al., in Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas.—Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court: This is a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas, and the first question presented grows out of a denial of the jurisdiction of this Court by defendants in error. It is conceded that one of the points decided in the Supreme Court of that State against the plaintiff in error would be a sufficient ground for the jurisdiction, if it were the only one on which that Court decided the case; but it is claimed that the decree is also based on another and distinct ground, over which this Court has no jurisdiction, and that, therefore, we cannot examine the first point. If there is this second ground on which the decree may still be supported, although the first were decided in favor of plaintiff in error, it would be a useless labor to inquire into the correctness of the point, which is of Federal cognizance; because, as the ruling of the State Court must be assumed to be correct on the other proposition, no reversal would follow if that proposition was sufficiently broad to sustain the decree. It is claimed that the statute of limitations of the State of Arkansas is made by the Supreme Court a distinct ground for dismissing the cross bill of Rector. If this be found by the record to be true, it is undoubtedly sufficient in itself to sustain the decree, and is beyond the revisory power of this Court. But a careful examination of the pleadings in the case has not enabled us to discover that any of the parties, in whose favor the decree was rendered, have distinctly set up the bar of that statute as a defence to the relief claimed by Rector. It is true that there is a casual reference in the original bill of Ashley's executrix and Beebe, to their actual and constructive possession, but it seems used rather augmentatively in favor of their title than as setting forth a distinct ground of relief; and in their answer, and in all the other answers to Rector's cross bill—the bill which sets up the main title in controversy—nothing is said of the possession of defendants. We cannot see, then, either from the pleadings or from any decree in the case, that this question was raised or considered by the Court. But the opinion of the Supreme Court of Arkansas is produced, and in that it is stated that the defendants are protected by the statute, and this is given as one of the reasons for the decree rendered. We have of late been frequently urged, in this class of cases, to look into the opinions delivered in the State Courts, to ascertain on what grounds their judgments were based; and the point has been one of some controversy. It is not, however, an open question. More than forty years ago the same question arose in the case of Williams vs. Norris, reported in 12 Wheaton, 117. The proposition was pressed upon the Court for the same reason that it is in this case, namely—that by the statute of the State the opinions of the Court are required to be filed in writing among the papers of the case. Marshall, C. J., speaking for the Court, held that, notwithstanding this act, the opinion of the State Court constituted no part of the record, and could not be looked to as the foundation on which this Court would take or refuse jurisdiction. Leaving out the opinion of the State Court, there is nothing in the record before us to show that its decree decided any other controverted proposition than the validity of the title set up by complainant Rector. This title was dependent upon the act of Congress of Feb. 17, 1815, (3 U. S. S., 211,) for the relief of the inhabitants of New-Madrid, who had suffered by earthquakes, and the decision was against the claim set up by him under that statute. It is, therefore, a proper case for a writ of error under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act. The title of defendants in error arises under the act of Congress of June 23, 1836, 5 U. S. S., 58, granting to the State of Arkansas, for the purpose of completing the public buildings at Little Rock, a quantity of land not exceeding five sections, to be located under the authority of the General Assembly of that State, on any of the unappropriated lands of the United States in Arkansas. Such proceedings were had under this act, that on the 8th of June, 1838, the legal title to the land in controversy became vested in Chester Ashley, unless it had been previously appropriated by virtue of the proceedings under the act of 1815, through which Rector, the plaintiff in error, claims to be the prior equitable owner of the same land. It is this claim which he seeks to have quieted and confirmed by the cross bill he has filed in the case, and its validity is the point to be decided by this Court. The material facts as far as they can be found in the record, are these: On the 30th November, 1815, there was issued to Henry Cockerham, by Frederick Bates, recorder of land titles at St. Louis, a certificate of the loss of 640 acres of land by the earthquake, entitling him to locate the same quantity on any of the public lands of the Territory of Missouri, the sale of which was authorized by law. Next in order we have a paper signed by Wm. O'Hara, directed to the surveyor of the lands of the United States for the States of Illinois and Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas, referring to this certificate, and stating that said O'Hara, as the legal representative of Henry Cockerham, locates 640 acres on the south side of the Arkansas River, near Little Rock; describing the location so as to enable the surveyor to identify it, and praying an order of survey. This paper is dated St. Louis, Oct. 30, 1820, but no evidence is given that it was ever filed in the surveyor's office, nor any to show from whence it is produced. But for the purpose of this opinion, it may be conceded that it was regularly filed in the surveyor's office at the time it bears date, and that O'Hara had no authority to act as the representative of Cockerham in the matter. Then we have in the record a survey purporting to be made under Cockerham's certificate, dated May 30, 1838, and this is certified on the 16th day of June, 1838, to be then on file in his office, by F. R. Conway, recorder of land titles at St. Louis; and he further certifies that by virtue thereof, said Cockerham, or his legal representative, is entitled to a patent for the tract so surveyed, amounting to 640 acres of land. This appears to be a transcript from the records of the General Land Office. We have also, in another part of the record, a survey dated May 2, 1839, purporting to be made under the same certificate, apparently not identical with the former survey, and which is certified to be a copy from the records of the survey of public lands for the District of Arkansas. There is nothing to show whether this survey was ever filed in the office of the recorder of land titles or not. It is understood that the description in the order of O'Hara to the surveyor, and the first of these surveys, and probably the second also, cover the land in dispute. The questions to be considered on these facts are, did these proceedings establish a right in the parties who represent Cockerham to the land covered by the survey, which would withdraw it from the category of unappropriated lands on which the Arkansas grant would be located? And if they did, at what point in the proceeding did this right become fixed? It seems to us that this Court has already settled these questions in a manner which leaves nothing more to be said, unless we overrule its decisions. In the case of Baquell vs. Broderick, (13 Pet., 436,) which raised a question concerning a title derived under the New-Madrid act, the Court, after describing the proceedings necessary to secure its benefit, says: "The United States never deemed the land appropriated until the survey was returned, (to the recorder of land titles,) for the reason that there were many titles and claims, perfect and incipient; emanating from the provincial governments of France and Spain, and others from the United States, in the land district where the New Madrid claims were subject to be located. So there were lead mines and salt springs excluded from entry." Again, speaking of an act of the Legislature of Missouri, which authorized an action of ejectment on a New Madrid location, it is further said: "Our opinion is, first, that the location referred to in the act, is the plot and certificate of survey returned to the recorder of land titles, because by the law of the United States this is deemed the first appropriation of the land, and the Legislature of Missouri had no power, had it made the attempt, to declare the notice of further location filed with the Surveyor-General, an appropriation contrary to the laws of the United States." In Barry vs. Gamble (3 How. 32) the Court says: By the certificate of the recorder of land titles at St. Louis, Lafleur was entitled to 640 acres of land in compensation for lands of his injured by the earthquake in New-Madrid County. On this the survey of 1815 is founded. Its return by the surveyor, with a notice of location, to the office of the recorder, was the first appropriation of the land. The case of Lessieur vs. Price (12 How. 60) is not distinguishable from the one before us. In that case, as in this, plaintiff claimed under a New-Madrid certificate, and the defendant under an act granting to Missouri four sections of land to aid in erecting public buildings, as the defendant in this case claims under a similar act for the benefit of the State of Arkansas. The case there, as it does here, turned upon the question which party first made a valid appropriation of the land in dispute. The Court then declare that, for this purpose, the location under the New-Madrid act must be an appropriation of the land, and its acquisition by the locater, with corresponding right to possess and enjoy it as against the United States; and the inquiry arose, what acts were required on the part of the locater to divest the United States of title? After reciting the language of the act, on which this question is declared to depend, the Court proceeds: "The notice of location in this instance was delivered to the Surveyor-General June 2, 1821, for the land in dispute, and is claimed as the inception of title, and location in fact, within the meaning of the State law authorizing ejectments in New-Madrid locations. That it was the mere act of the party, not having the assent of the Government, must be admitted. The act of Congress provides "that in every case where such location shall be made according to the provisions of this act, the titles of the person or persons to the land in question shall revert to and become absolutely vested in the United States." A concurrent vestiture of title must have occurred. The injured land must have vested in the United States at the same time that the title was taken by the new location. It was intended to be an exchange between the parties, and the question arises, when did the United States take title? After further consideration of the relative duties of the recorder of land titles, and of the surveyor, under the act of 1815, the Court again rules that the return of the survey to the office of the recorder is essential to the appropriation of the land. We are much pressed in the present case with the argument that the title here spoken of by the Court is the legal, and not the equitable, title; and that inasmuch as the applicant has done all that he can do to make good his claim to the land, when he has deposited with the surveyor his certificate of loss, with a description of the land desired in exchange, he has thus acquired an equitable interest in the land so described, which the United States cannot divest by giving it to another. But the rights of claimant are to be measured by the act of Congress, and not exclusively by what he may or may not be able to do; and if a sound construction of that act shows that he acquires no vested interest in the land until the officers of the Government had surveyed the land, and until that survey is filed in the office of the recorder, and approved by him; then, as claimants' rights are created by that statute, they must be governed by its provisions, whether they be hard or lenient. It seems to us clear, from the foregoing cases, that the Court intended to decide that until this was done the claimant acquired no vested right to the land—no title, legal or equitable. It is evident that in the case of Lesieur vs. Price, the Court is not speaking of the legal title. The statute of 1815 required a patent to be issued on the return of the survey to the recorder's office. The strict legal title remained in the United States until the patent issued, and the Court could not have referred to that.

On the contrary, it is obvious that the Court was endeavoring to fix the point in the proceedings, when the right of the claimant became vested, when his equity became a fixed fact, when the land he sought was appropriated to him, and when his injured land became the property of the United States, and by each of the three decisions we have cited this is held to be when the survey is returned to the office of the recorder of land titles. The legal title conveyed by the patent may not issue for years afterward, but by the act of the Legislature of Missouri an action of ejectment would be maintained on the equitable title thus acquired. In the Federal Courts, however, according to repeated decisions, this could not be done for want of the legal title. These views must dispose of the present case. The title of Ashley became a full vested legal title on the 8th day of June, 1838. The earliest evidence we have of the return of the survey, under Cockerham's certificate to the recorder of land titles, is the certificate of that officer of June 16, 1838. The land, therefore, was unappropriated within the meaning of the act for the benefit of the State of Arkansas, when Ashley acquired title according to its provisions. It is said that the Congressional surveys had been extended over the land in dispute when they were claimed by O'Hara, and described in his application to the surveyor, and that, therefore, no other survey was necessary. It is not important to decide here whether this would obviate the necessity of a survey, or of some equivalent return to the Recorder's office, to show what land was intended to be appropriated under the certificate of loss, which emanated from that officer; for the description of O'Hara, while it refers to certain legal subdivisions of the public lands, refers also to other claims located in the same subdivisions in such a manner that it can be ascertained only by a survey how much, and what parts of these legal subdivisions are necessary to make up his 620 acres. Such seems to have been his own opinion when he prayed for an order of survey. It was undoubtedly necessary to an identification of the land. The decree of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, having been made in conformity to these principles, is affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 3.

Before Judge Barnard.

A MANDAMUS GRANTED AGAINST THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The People ex rel. George A. Heinrick vs. The Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York, consisting of Bryan Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, John Stacom, William Piggott, James A. Monaghan, Peter Cullen, Thomas Canary, John Hamson, John Mack, Patrick Gibney, Thomas F. Daly, Bernard Kenney, Joseph Hoffman, Jr.; Hulet Odell, Edward Welch, Michael Fay, Edward Brucks, James Thompson, Florence Scannel, Bernard K. Murphy, James Cunningham, Bernard Galligan, John Hart, John Reynolds, Charles Feitner, Councilmen, composing said Board as now organized and constituted; Wm. Lamb vs. The Same; Geo. W. Evans vs. The Same; John O'Brien vs. The Same, and Henry C. Perley vs. The Same.—The five relators above named commenced as many separate proceedings in this Court for the purpose of obtaining a *mandamus* to compel the Board of Councilmen of this City to admit the relators as members thereof, they having hitherto, as they testify, been excluded from the meetings of the Board. The relators say that they were duly elected to the office of Councilmen at the last charter election; that they procured, each of them, certificates of such election, which were duly filed; that they took the prescribed oath and filed the same in the Mayor's office; that they and each of them attended the organization of the Board on the 6th of January last as members, and that the Board refused to recognize them as such members, and refused to allow them to participate, &c.; that the reason of their exclusion was that in the judgment of a majority of the members of the Board, five Councilmen only could be elected from each Senatorial District; but the deponents insist that six Councilmen are by law to be elected from each Senatorial District, in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of 1857. Also, that the twelfth section of the act of 1866 is unconstitutional and void, as appears by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, GROVER, J., delivering the opinion. The relators in the five motions were each elected as the sixth Councilman, one in each of the five Senatorial Districts.

Mr. Ira Shafer, in behalf of the relators, contended that the titles of the acts of 1866 and 1867 were precisely alike so far as the question in controversy is concerned. That the Court of Appeals, in the recent Councilmanic case, pronounced the eighth section of the act of 1867 void, for reasons and upon grounds which render void and unconstitutional the twelfth section of the act of 1866, limiting the number of Councilmen in each Senatorial District to five. That hence the result is that the fourth section of the act of 1867, providing that the number of Councilmen shall be six from each Senatorial district, is in full force and effect. On this point counsel cited the decision of the Court of Appeals and also a written opinion of Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Counsel to the Corporation. Mr. Shafer also insisted that, there being no dispute about the law or the facts, they were entitled to a peremptory *mandamus* in the first instance with costs and disbursements.

No one appearing in opposition, the Court granted the orders as they were asked.

For the relators, Messrs. Shafer and Coleman.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—MOTION TO REMOVE TO THE FEDERAL COURT.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company.—This action was brought in the Supreme Court of this State, and the defendants now ask to have it transferred to the United States Circuit Court, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed in July last. Mr. Shearman appeared for the plaintiff, and stated to the Court that the senior counsel was out of town, and although he had used due diligence, since the notice of motion was served two or three days ago, he had not been able to obtain a copy of the act of Congress under which this motion was made. There was no dispute about the facts, but it was nothing more than right, he said, the counsel should have an opportunity to examine the statute. He asked that the motion should be postponed to the 18th inst. Messrs. Fullerton and Tracy who appeared as counsel for the defendants, said the 18th would not suit them, as they would both be out of town. After some further discussion, the Court decided that it was proper the plaintiff's counsel should have an opportunity to examine the statute, and therefore gave them time to put in points, until the third Monday of the month.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 3.

By Judge Barnard.

Gilbert P. Sherwood, Jr., vs. Adaline Sherwood; report of Referee confirmed and judgment ordered, declaring the marriage null and void.

Jesse N. Bolles, Receiver, &c. vs. John A. Duff, et al.; motion granted and order settled.

By Judge Cardozo.

C. Stohr vs. Moses H. Bean; judgment for defendant.

Brett et al. vs. Roddy; allowance of 2½ per cent. If they cannot agree, the pleadings must be submitted to me.

Dodge vs. E. H. Brown, et al.; exceptions overruled, report confirmed and judgment granted.

Allin vs. Beach, et al.; order granted for payment of money to the Receiver, &c. No costs of this motion.

Amalyor Jackson vs. Benjamin Jackson; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions was commenced yesterday morning, Recorder HACKETT presiding, and Mr. A. OAKLEY HALL appearing for the People.

There was not a quorum of Grand or Petit Jurors present, and fresh panels were ordered.

Appropriate remarks were made by the Recorder and the District Attorney with reference to the death of Mr. Halpine, after which, as a mark of respect for the deceased, the Court was adjourned until Wednesday morning next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 3, 1868.

$20,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s, C., '62	114⅛	100 Park Bank bet.call	152
50,600 5-20s, C, '65	112⅛	20 Bank of Republic	125½
11,500 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new	108⅜	100 Pacific Mail	101⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	109	100 do ....2d call	101⅝
10,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅜	100 Adams Ex.	52⅝
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c	64⅜	25 do	52⅝
7,000 do	64⅛	10 Am. Ex	45⅛
5,000 do	64⅜	100 Mer. U. Ex.	24⅜
1,000 do	64⅜	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	132⅜
5,000 do ....2d call	65	1500 do	132⅛
30,000 Tenn. 6s, new	64	200 do ....2d call	132⅛
150,000 do	64⅛	400 Erie R.	67⅛
150,000 do	64⅜	200 do b30	67⅝
10,000 do ....2d call	64⅝	200 Erie R. Pf. s60	74
1,000 do	64⅜	100 Hud. R. R. s60	137⅛
34,500 Va. St. 6s, ex C.	54⅝	100 Chic. & G. E.	40
5,000 do ....2d call	55	200 Reading R.	94⅝
43,000 N. Car. 6s, new.	69	200 do ....2d call	95
10,000 do s30	69	800 Bost., H. & E.	19⅛
20,000 N.C.6s..x-c.bet.c	70	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	88⅛
10,000 Missouri St. 6s.	94⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts	89⅛
10,000 do	94⅛	200 do b30	89⅛
20,000 do	94	200 Ill. Cen. R.	151
10,000 do ....2d call	94	8 do	150⅛
6,000 M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue..bet. call	93¼	74 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	86⅛
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.'83.	96⅛	20 Clev., P. & Ash. R.	98⅛
10,000 Gt. W. 2d M.	78	200 Clev. & Tol. bet. call	102
6,000 P., F.W. & C. 2d	98	300 Chi. & R. I.	111⅛
10,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M.	101⅛	100 do	111⅛
3,000 Mich. C. 8s, O. Bs	112	100 do s30	111
1,000 T., Peoria & W. 1st West. Div.-ex-d	80	500 do ....2d call	111⅛
500 Chi. & N.W. 1st.	92½	100 Mil. & St. P.	76⅛
3,000 C. & G.E 1st	79	100 do	76
5,000 Al. & T. H. Inc.	82	200 do ...bet. call	75⅛
31 American Ex.	121	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83
10 do	120⅞	100 Tol. W. & W.	50⅛
5 Continental Bank.	103	400 do	50⅛
18 Marine Bank	150	200 do ....2d call	50⅛
		300 P. F. W. & C.	110⅛
		100 do ....2d call	110⅛
		50 do	110⅛
		20 O. & Miss. R.	30⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s. '81, R.	115⅛	$15,000 Vir. St.6s, x-c., bet. call	54⅛
1,500 do	115⅛	5,000 Missouri St. 6s.	93⅛
26,000 do	115⅛	6,000 N. Car. 6s., x-c.	70
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	115⅛	10,000 do ....2d call	70
300,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C, '65	112⅛	1,000 N. Car. 6s, new	69⅛
3,000 do	112⅛	5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	93⅛
3,000 5-20s, C, '62	114⅛	11,000 Tol., Pe. & W. 1st West. Div. b. c.	80
155,000 5-20s, C. '64	110⅛	100 Canton Co.	48
2,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '65, new	108⅛	50 West. U. Tel.	35
60,000 5-20s, C., '67	108⅛	200 Pacific Mail	102
65,000 do	108⅜	10 do	101⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '65, New	108⅜	100 do	101⅛
13,000 5-20s, ex C., '68	109	300 N. Y. Cen. R.	131⅛
10,000 do	109	1500 Erie R.	65⅛
15,000 U. S. 5s., 10-40s., R.	104⅛	800 do	65⅛
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅜	500 do b30	65⅛
10,000 Tenn. 6s. ex. c.	64⅛	200 Reading R.	94⅛
10,000 do	64⅛	200 M. S. & N. I.	87⅛
11,000 Tenn St 6s.new.	63⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.	150
12,000 do	64	100 do ....2d call	150
20,000 do	63⅛	6 do	150⅛
20,000 do ....bet. call	63⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts	87⅛
10,000 do	62⅛	500 do	87⅛
55,000 do	63	700 do	87
15,000 do ....2d call	62⅛	380 Chi. & N.W. R.	82⅛
5,000 do	63⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. ..2d call	101⅛
5,000 Vir. St. 6s, new.	53⅛	200 Chic. R. I. & P.	111
8,000 do ....bet. call	54	100 Tol., W. & W.	50⅛
		800 O. & M. R.	30

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Missouri 6s	94⅛	200 Reading R.	95
80,000 Tenn.St.6s,new	62⅝	200 Mil. & St. P.	76⅝
20,000 do	62⅞	200 Mil. & St.P. Pf.	83
10,000 do c	62⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅝
10,000 do c	62⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅝
20,000 do	63	600 M. S. & N. I. ...ex. d	88⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	64⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts	89⅜
10,000 N. Car. 6s. new.	68⅛	400 Chic. & R. I.	111⅝
5,000 do	68⅛	1200 do	111⅝
1200 N. Y. Cen. ...ex-d	132⅜	600 do s3	111⅝
100 do b10	132⅝	600 do b3	111⅝
100 do b3	132⅝	100 Chi. & N. W.	82⅝
600 Erie R.	68	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ..c	82⅝
200 do	67⅞	200 Bos., Hart. & Erie.	20
800 do b3	68		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn.6s. new	64	400 Ohio & M. R.	30⅛
20 Wells-Fargo Ex.	27	100 do	30⅛
2 Amer. Ex.	46	300 M. S. & N. I. ..ex. d	88
100 Pac. Mail b3	102⅝	100 do	87⅝
100 West. U. Tel.	35⅝	800 do	87⅝
200 Mer. U. Ex.	24⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts	88⅝
100 do s10	24⅝	1200 do	88½
100 N. Y. Cen. ..ex. d.	132	1800 Chi., R. I. & P.	111½
3100 Erie R.	66⅝	500 do	111⅝
200 do b10	66⅝	100 do b10	111⅝
400 do b3	66⅞	200 do s5	111½
300 do s5	66⅜	300 do c	111⅝
400 Reading R. c	94⅜	100 Chi. & N. W.	82⅜
200 Tol., W. & W.	50½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$80,000 Tenn. St. 6s.	63	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	110
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	26⅝	200 M. So. & N. I. ..ex-d	87¼
300 Mer. U. Ex.	24⅝	500 do	87⅜
200 Pacific Mail	101⅝	600 do	87⅛
100 do s10	101⅛	200 do	87⅜
100 N. Y. Cen.	131	400 do	87
400 do	130⅝	100 Cleve. & Pitts	87¼
1200 do	130⅝	1500 do	87½
200 do s3	130⅝	200 Tol., W. & W.	49⅝
5600 Erie R.	65½	200 do	49⅝
1100 do	65⅛	200 Cl. & Tol.	101½
400 do s10	65	500 do	101⅝
4200 do	65	1800 Chi. R. I. & P.	111
800 do	64⅞	200 do b10	111⅛
400 do b10	66	800 do	111⅛
500 do s3	65¼	200 do s10	111⅛
1000 do	65⅝	600 Chi. & N.W.	82
100 W. U. Tel.	35	200 do b10	82
400 Reading R.	94⅛	300 Ch. & N. W. Pf.	82
100 M. & St. P.	75⅛	100 do	82⅛
100 Ohio & M. R.	29⅞	200 Bos., Hart. & Erie.	19
100 do s15	29⅝	100 do	19⅛

MONDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 145¼@145⅜@145½@145⅝@145¼@145⅝ ℘ cent. The market, after some hesitation near mid-day, advanced in the Afternoon to the highest figure yet made in the present speculation. The price at 4 o'clock P. M. was 145⅝ ℘ cent. There is no export demand for Gold, and the Exchange on London for the Hamburg and Southampton steamer to-morrow is 109¾@110 ℘ cent. for 60 days, and 110¼@110½ for Short Sight. The Public Funds of the United States were very dull through the early part of the day, and near the close of business there was a disposition on the part of the Street Operators to sell the January and July 5-20's at 108⅛@108¼ for the 1865s, and 108⅞@109 for the 1867s. The May and November prices were ⅛ ℘ cent. higher than on Saturday for the 1862s, and comparatively steady for the 1864s and 1865s. The coupons of 1881 and the coupon 5 ℘ cents. 10-40s are in request for Europe at the close of the day in common with the 5-20s of 1862. Money was easy to the Brokers, 3 ℘ cent. on Gold and Government collateral and 4@5 ℘ cent. on Railway securities and Border State Bonds. In the last named there is a considerable *short* interest on the Street in Tennessees, North Carolinas and Virginias, so that holders are able to lend their Bonds in some instances at a nominal interest. There was a rise in the forenoon in Tennessees of 2@2½ ℘ cent. from Saturday's sales, and the transactions large. At the Afternoon Boards some fresh sensational Nashville dispatches were rumored in regard to calling out the Militia by the Legislature, and the *short* sellers returned to the charge after their defeat of the morning. North Carolinas advanced to 69½@70 from 68 on Saturday, and the Virginias were steady at 55@54¼ ℘ cent. Missouris sold at one time as high as 94⅛, but closed at 93½ ℘ cent.

The Railway Share market was sold down on Erie nearly *three per cent.* from the last sales of Saturday, and the business in the Stock was quite large. The new administration of the Company are not regarded with much favor, and as the accession of Mr. JAY GOULD to the Presidency is connected with a rumor that Mr. VANDERBILT has sold out his interest to this party, the same who defeated his movement for the reform of the concern of last Spring before the Legislature at Albany by means as corrupt as they were known to be desperate, the street is disposed to let the Stock, under the new rule, take care of itself; if not to help it down. It may chance that this selling temper of the market may be carried to excess, and result in a sudden upward turn in the price of the Stock. At the last Open Board the sales were large at 65¼@65⅝ ℘ cent., one or two prominent buyers taking all the Stock offered. The break in Erie influenced adversely by 1½@2 ℘ cent. New-York Central, and 1½@1 ℘ cent. the Western list, with the exception of Rock Island, which, on the announcement by telegraph that the September 10 ℘ cent. Dividend will be promptly paid in cash, sold at 111½@111⅝@111¼@111 ℘ cent. Fort Wayne was also fairly supported. The Northwests, the St. Pauls, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Michigan Southern were mostly influenced by the break in Erie. Reading fell to 94½@94⅞ ℘ cent.

After the late Boards and the Gold Room broke up the following quotations were made on the street, as compared with Saturday night. Gold firm; the Railways unsettled by the Erie break:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅞	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109¼	109
American Gold Coin	145½	145⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	62⅞	63½
Virginia Bonds, old	54½	54¼
Missouri Bonds	94	93⅞
North Carolina Bonds, old	68	69½
New-York Central	132½	130
Erie Railway	68⅞	63⅞
Reading Railway	95	94¼
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅞	110⅞
Northwest Common	82⅞	82
Northwest Preferred	82⅞	82
Michigan Southern	88⅝	86⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110½	109½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89	87¼
Pacific Mail Company	101⅞	101¼
St. Paul Preferred	83	82½
St. Paul Common	76	75⅞

The Government draft in favor of the Russian Ambassador at Washington for $7,200,000 in Gold upon the New-York Treasury Office for the Alaska purchase, was presented and paid to-day in Gold Certificates to the National Bank of Commerce, where Messrs. S. G. & G. A. WARD, the accredited agents of Messrs. BARING, of London, in the United States, keep their New-York account.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	115¼	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	115½	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	109
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅝	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	126
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111	10-40 reg	104⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	112½	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅜
5-20 reg., 1865, new is.	108⅝	6's Currency	102⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108⅛	Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865.	99⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'y L.	108⅛	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	99½
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	102	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	101
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	101⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	102⅛	Illinois war loan	99½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	101⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	102	Michigan 7 ℘ c. w. loan	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	102½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	64⅝
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	63¼
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	98	Virginia 6s., ex c.	54½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	95	Georgia 6s	80
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1876	95	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	70
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101	N. C. 6s. new bonds	69
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101	Missouri 6s	93⅝
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860.	99½	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	93
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	Louisiana 6s	63
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860.	99½	California 7s	132
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862.	99½	California 7s, L'ge bds.	130

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Metropolitan	135
Manhattan	145	Market	120
Merchants'	121	Nassau	107
America	142	Shoe and Leather	120½
Phenix	107½	Corn Exchange	125½
Fulton	160	Marine	150
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Importers' & Trad's	127
Commerce	122	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Ocean	107	Central National	108
American Exchange	121	Fourth National	104
Chatham	145	Ninth National	109½
Bank of N. America	108½	Tenth National	98
Irving	108½	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	96	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	73⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	91	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	102⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78
Erie 1st M., Ex	104½	Gal. & Chi. Ex	98 x
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	98½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	93	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	90	Morris & Essex 1st M.	101¼
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	91	Clev. & Tol. S F.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70.	99½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	99½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c., '69-'72	112½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	115	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	110½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	100½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1875	120	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95½
A. & T. H. 1st M.	93	Ohio & Miss. Con.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	95½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	82	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	91	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	79
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82½		

The traffic of the Chicago and Northwestern Road for the fourth week in July was:

Fourth week July, 1868	$318,611
Same week 1867	293,633
Increase	$87,978
For month of July, 1868	$1,091,466
July, 1867	888,214
Increase	$203,252

Some weeks ago a *snap* judgment was taken in our Supreme Court by a firm of Western Railway builders, under the style of ROSS, STEELE & Co., against the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railroad Company. The peculiar circumstances of this proceeding were given in this column soon after the judgment was rendered. We are now informed by the counsel of the Railroad Company that the Court has set aside the judgment altogether, and the probability is that this is the last we shall hear of the affair in the New-York Courts, though great pains were taken to spread abroad the *ex parte* proceedings in the first instance.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $16,517,788 57; payments, $15,930,506 65; balance, $82,628,885 43. The receipts include for Customs, $397,000; for Gold Notes, $5,696,000.

Taxing United States Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the very time when some of our representatives try to compromise our national credit, by taxing our bonds in spite of a solemn agreement to the contrary, it may interest some of these would-be financiers to know, that the Egyptian Government has just negotiated a loan of $300,000,000 francs at 75, *at an annual interest of 7 per cent.;* the said Government pledging the customs' revenues and other taxes to pay the said interest *free from all taxation and without deduction of any sort, and to redeem the principal at par.* Only a week ago, the Suez Canal borrowed $100,000,000 on favorable terms, offering, however, as an inducement, annual premiums amounting to $1,000,000 of francs in the shape of a lottery. These loans and others can only be made, if the people feel the promises will be carefully carried out and that a coming legislation cannot undo the work of the preceding one, as seems to be the object of some of our politicians. Suppose a merchant, in time of trouble, should borrow a certain sum from his neighbor, agreeing to pay for the same a specified interest. What other name but "swindler" would he receive if he offered to pay, so soon as his affairs looked brighter, a lower rate of interest before the expiration of a solemn agreement? Possibly, a Government cheating its creditors is a smart one. However, there is common sense left, to guard against such a suicidal policy. The only error made in our great loans, was to fix the time of their redemption at too short a period. If the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to redeem annually, say $25,000,000 of the 5-20s in specie and by lot, our bonds would almost sell at par and our loans, say at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, could be made without difficulty, provided interest and principal were made payable in coin at the great money marts of London, Amsterdam, Paris and Frankfort; and also provided no "Butlerism" would interfere with such loans by everlasting bills. Thus we might fund our debt at a moderate rate of interest, and keep our credit high in the face of European nations.

AMERICAN IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 20.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD, free of Government tax. Principal also payable in Gold.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company bear Seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, 1st February and 1st August, in New-York or London, *free of Government tax.*

Each bond is for $1,000, or £200 sterling, and both principal and interest are payable in Gold Coin.

The bonds have fifty years to run, and are convertible into stock, at the option of the holder.

These bonds are in every respect a first-class security, being a first lien on 200 miles of railroad through the finest and most productive portion of Illinois, and upon more than 20,000 acres of coal lands, worth more, on the completion of the road, than the whole issue of bonds.

The Company is prosecuting its work of construction with great energy, and will soon have the best division of its line in successful operation.

The Company is organized on the plan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western—combining with the ordinary operations of a railroad the mining, transporting and selling of coal. A present demand exists for all the coal this Company can produce, to supply fuel to connecting roads, and to the population along their lines. More than 1,000 miles of railway, and the population of 30,000 square miles of territory, can be supplied with fuel from this Company's mines more readily and cheaply than from any other quarter. Reserving the right to advance the price at any time, the bonds may for the present be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 95 per cent. After Aug. 1 accrued interest will be charged.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., e. s., 168 ft. s. of Rivington-st. 23.6x100.5	$14,000
Greenwich-st., No. 783, 21.2x56.5	12,000
Houston-st., s. e. corner of Suffolk-st., 18.5½x69.8	24,800
Ridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 75x100	55,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Ridge-st., 25x72.11	25,100
Rivington-st., 112 ft. e. of Mangin-st., 22x25	8,000
Water-st., No. 444, 25x59.11	4,000
5th-st., s. s., 314.5½ ft. e. of Avenue B, 21.5½x97	12,250
10th-st., No. 420, 22.2x92.3 } 10th-st., s. s., between avenues C and D }	8,000
33d-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.4x98.9	14,000
33d-st., s. s., 97.4 ft. e. of Broadway, 27.11x75.1	31,000
43d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	13,500
43d-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.4	14,000
46th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 1st-av., 27.6x75	13,500
47th-st., s. s., 73 ft. w. of 2d-av., 27x75.5	20,100
50th-st., s. s., 255 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	nom.
54th-st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of 3d-av., 58.4x42.1x75.6x100.5x76	90,000
56th-st., s. s., 214 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.5	13,000
57th st., n. s., 261.5½ ft. w. of Av. A, 20x100.4	17,250
70th-st., n. e. corner 3d-av., 101.6x110	67,000
76th-st., n. s., 25.5 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x102.2½	7,500
78th-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 1st-av., 468x102.2	3,195
78th-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 1st-av., 46.8x102.2	4,500
105th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	1,000
113th-st., n. s., 218 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x110.10	850
114th-st., n. s., 32 ft. w. of 3d-av., 57.6x100.11	3,300
122d-st., s. s., 335 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.11	2,900
122d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., (irregular) } 2d-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 122d-st., (irregular) }	2,500
146th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x199.10	6,000
Avenue A, w. s., 77.2 ft. n. of 77th-st., 25x94	2,000
Avenue B, e. s., 42 ft. n. of 16th-st., 40x93	13,000
Levington-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 50x95	nom.
Lexington-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 50x95	13,000
1st-av., No. 130, 25.9½x55.2x24.2x8.10x1.6x45.4	22,000
2d-av., No. 511, 25x74	20,000
2d-av., s. w. corner 127th-st., 105x99.11	14,000
2d-av., w. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 81st-st., 40x80x20x20x20x60	
2d-av., w. s., 60.3 ft. s. of 2d-av., 40.2x75	32,650
2d-av., e. s., 52.2 ft. s. of 80th-st., 50x100.11	7,500
4th-av., e. s., bet 36th and 37th sts, 25x105	60,000
4th-av., w. s., 50.5½ ft. n. 105th-st., 50.5½x80	2,600
9th-av., e. s. 20.5 ft. n. 45th-st., 20x60	22,000
14th-av., n. w. cor. 207th-st.	12,000

Leases.

Olympic Theatre, 3 years, per year	15,000
47th-st., No. 222, box in slaughter-house, per yr.	1,200
8th-av., No. 548, 5 years, per year	1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Baltic-st., s. s., 103.6 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 122x102.6x9x125x131x21.6	$17,000
Baltic-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 20.1x131	12,800
Broadway, n. s., 75 ft. w. of Cooper-st., 25x100	645
Clark-st. and Monroe-place, n. w. cor., 25x78	2,500
Clark and Willow sts., s. w. cor., 40x100	4,000
Dean-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 50x214.5	3,500
Hart-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Yates-av., 25x100	3,500
Houston-st., e. s. 100 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 50x100	2,800
Jefferson-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x169.3	600
Oakland-st., e. s., 125 ft. e. of Norman-av., 20x100	4,800
President and Powers sts., s. w. cor., 20x80	3,200
Sackett-st., s. s., 57.9 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 19.3x100	8,850
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	2,500
Washington-place, cor. of Nostrand-av., 4¾ acres	7,600
Warren-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x100	4,000
Warren-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 50x125	3,000
Warren-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	6,500
Water-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 25x100	4,075
2d-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Bond-st., 50x100	9,300
South 4th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d-st., 25x102	5,800
5th-st., w. s., 375 ft. w. of Colyer-st., 25x100	225
North 7th-st., s. s., 140.3 ft. e. of 3d-st., 19x100 } North 7th-st., s. s., 162 ft. e. of 3d-st., 19x100 }	5,600
19th-st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100, &c.	nom.
23d-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. of East 5th-st., 25x100	nom.
24th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100	nom.
Bedford-av., e. s., 84 ft. n. of Gates-av., 20x85	7,000
Bushwick-av., Winfield-st., Broadway and Johnson-st., 2 blocks	45,600
East New-York-av., cor. Nostrand-av., 5½ acres	15,600
East New-York and Perry avs., 285x804x296.5x964.5, 5½ acres	36,475
East New-York and Rogers avs., 285x770	18,000
Gates-av., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	1,200
Lafayette-av., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Throop-av., 80x100	4,400
Norman-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x95	3,000
Nostrand-av. and Franklin-place, 4½ acres	37,640
Tompkins-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Willouby-av., 20x100	6,000
Tompkins and Green avs., s. w. cor., 100x100	5,000
5th-av. and Middle-st., s. e. cor., 50x100	1,400
5th-av., s. e. s., 60 ft. w. of Middle-st., 40x100	2,000
Lot No. 96, Johnson map, 7th Ward (F. Cromer)	4,450

Leases Recorded.

Henry-st., No. 41, 5 years, per year	$500
Cranberry-st., No. 91, 5 years, per year	1,800
Cranberry-st., No. 93, 5 years, per year	600
Myrtle-av. and Clermont-av., n. e. cor., 2 years, per year	1,200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

143d-st., n. s., lot No. 467 North New-York, 25x100	$500
144th-st. and Clifton-av., s. w. corner, North New-York, Nos. 411 to 414 inclusive, 458, 459, 460, 175x100x75x25x100x125	7,000
Fordham-av., e. s., lot No. 130, village map, 51x120	5,700
134th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 592, 593, block No. 18, North New-York, 50x100	7,500
St. Ann's-av., s. e. s., part lot No. 372, East Morrisania, 30x77x28x100	2,800
Waverley-st., n. e. s., lot No. 80, Melrose, 25x100	500
Cliff-st. and Avenue C, s. w. corner, lot No. 97, Grove Hill, 50x100	1,000
Mott-st., s. s., lot No. 15, Melrose South, 50x100	1,000

West Farms.

Lot No. 57, Village of Monterey	$150
Fairmount-av., s. w. s., lot No. 1, Fairmount, 150x150	1,478

Yonkers.

Orchard-st., w. s., Athens, 25x125	$150
Hawthorne-av. and Downing-st., n. e. s	3,000

Rye.

3d-av., w. s., lots Nos. 1, 3, 5, Tompkins, 99x300	$1,400
Highland-st., w. s., Portchester, 51x140	250

Eastchester.

7th-av., w. s., lot No. 607, Mount Vernon, 100x105	$250
Orchard-st., n. s., Tuckahoe, 88x242	260

Peekskill.

Centre-st., s. s. (Mooney's), 2 lots, each 50x100	$500

Lewisboro'.

30 acres, with buildings, (Robert Hoe's)	nom.

Mount Pleasant.

11 acres on Saw-mill River Road (Huse)	$1,575

New-Castle.

Road from New-Castle to Chappaqua, w. s., 6 acr.	$1,000

Poundridge.

Highway to New-Canaan, 20 acres (S. Austin)	$1,000

Pelham.

2d-av., e. s., Pelhamville, lot No. 40, 100x100	$1,600

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hunter's Point.

East 3d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of East-av., 25x124	$850
East-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of East 3d-st., 25x100	800

Newtown.

Jackson-av., n. s., 75.10 ft. e. of Washington-place, 25x100	$350

Flushing.

Colden-st., near Ireland-av., 25x100	$100

Jamaica.

Fulton-st., s. s. 158.3 ft. from Skidmore's land, 203x50	$400

NEW JERSEY.

Hudson City.

Warren-st., s. s., lot No. 28, block No. 3, city map, 25x100	$500
St. Paul's-av., near Oakland-av., lots Nos. 81, 83, 50x100	1,100
Waverley-av., lots Nos. 22 to 35, block No. 93, each 25x100	1,700
Lots Nos. 11 to 14 inclusive, block No. 7, Hudson-grove map, each 25x100	2,000

Bergen.

South Bergen road, 51.4 ft. e. of Bramhall-av., 51.4x100x25x50x84	$3,300

Greenville.

Gardner-av., lots No. 60 and 61, block No. 1, Post's, 50x100	$1,000

Newark.

Mechanic-st., s.s., L. F. G. Kuengell's property, 23x91	$5,000
Clinton-av., n. s., 50 ft. from Church-st., Pennington's, 50x180	9,000
Morris Canal and Inness-st., 2 lots, 34x83 each	500

East Orange.

Walnut-st., e. s., Baldwin's property, 100x200	$15,800

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 3, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	50	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	9,001	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	600	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	3
Wheat, bushels	34,219	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	308,842	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	165,392	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Are in moderate request at $8 50@$8 60 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 50 for Pearls ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but about steady, including Java at 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaicas, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in less demand and rather cheaper. Sales have been reported of 1,675 bales, including 245 bales to spinners and 1,430 bales to speculators.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔.	23	23	23¼@—
Good Ordinary	25¾	26	26 @26¼
Low Middling	28	28	28⅛@28⅛
Middling	30	30⅛	30⅛@30⅛
Good Middling	33	33	33⅛@—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	5,901
Receipts preceding week	3,911
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	387,633
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	613,145
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,914
Exports since Sept. 1	369,419
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	46,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,187,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,865,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,704,500
Exports same time 1866-7	1,529,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	70,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	141,250

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, and quoted up again full 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl., closing firmly and buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 35@$8 15; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $8 75@$9 85; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $9 85@$10 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $9 15@$10 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 35@$8 15
Extra State	8 75@10 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 85@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 15@10 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 00@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 70@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25@14 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $9@$10 15 for very poor to fair, and $10 15@$15 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in good demand at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 1,850 sacks at $10 45@$12 75, as extremes, for Extras ℘ 196 ℔s. Rye Flour is in more demand at $7 80@$10 25 for common to choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 470 bbls. Corn Meal is less active at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 85 for Western, $5 60 for State, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25@$6 35 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and moderate request, partly speculative, at a sharp advance, closing quite buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 49,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 35@$2 40; White Michigan at $2 70; Amber Michigan at $2 45; No. 1 Spring at $2 05@$2 06; No. 2 do. at $1 95@$1 97, and a small lot of choice at $1 98; rejected Spring at $1 75; White State at $2 75; choice Amber Tennessee at $2 55 ℘ bushel. Corn has been much brisker and firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 275,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 14½ for unsound and damp to strictly prime new Mixed Western; $1 17½@$1 18 for Yellow do., and $1 24@$1 26 for small lots of White do., ℘ bushel. Nothing really new in Rye, Barley or Malt. Oats have been very freely purchased, largely on speculative account, at much higher prices, closing strong, with an upward tendency. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 156,000 bushels Western at 80½c.@83c., in store, and 82c.@84c., chiefly 83½c., afloat, ℘ bushel, now held higher. The Albany *Argus* of Saturday publishes the following list of boats as having passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 P. M. July 31, 1868: James Van Buren, Buffalo, corn; E. A. Holt, Lockport, corn; Walter Scott, Oswego, corn; Gov. M. King, Oswego, corn; Amos Stacy, Oswego, corn; Wm. Taggart, Buffalo, oats; Oliver Breed, Oswego, corn; D. Dinsmore, Buffalo, corn; Robert Stockdale, Buffalo, corn; North Star, Buffalo, corn; L. D. Cummings, Buffalo, corn; J. A. Kelsey, Montezuma, wheat; Helen, Buffalo, corn; Everett, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Pat Lynch, Buffalo, wheat; Dean Richmond, Buffalo, corn; Montana, Oswego, corn; Thomas P. Thorn, Montezuma, malt, &c. And the *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 P. M., Aug. 1, 1868: Wm. H. Groot, Jr., Buffalo, corn; Eddie, Jr., Rome, flour, &c.; Gen. Doubleday, Buffalo, corn; E. P. Case, Oswego, corn; Tioga, Buffalo, corn; Gen. Dennison, Oswego, corn; A. L. Sweet, Buffalo, corn; George B. Ford, Buffalo, corn; Dudley P. Palmer, Buffalo, wheat; Kate Rappleye, Buffalo, corn; Wm. Halsey, Buffalo, corn; Rapid, Buffalo, corn; Lyons, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Martha E. Davidson, Buffalo, corn; Charles Shaver, Buffalo, corn; Martha D. Phillips, Buffalo, corn. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Aug. 1, (second edition,) says: "The eastward movement of flour and grain through Buffalo from the West, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 this year, as compared with last year, shows an increase of 164,344 bbls., and 3,275,487 bushels of grain. The following will show the imports of flour and grain at Buffalo from the West, by Lake and Grand Trunk Railway, for the month of July, and since Jan. 1, 1868, as compared with previous years:

For the Month of July.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, includ'g Flour, bush.
1868	66,222	4,119,665	4,450,775
1867	70,694	4,945,331	5,298,803
1866	132,265	7,854,136	8,517,261
1865	183,958	5,300,073	6,220,013
1864	242,831	4,911,731	6,125,889
1863	226,751	8,380,142	9,514,077
1862	294,844	8,612,216	10,076,435
1861	197,274	6,025,309	7,911,679

From Jan. 1 to Aug. 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, includ'g Flour, bush.
1868	421,552	14,309,756	16,417,516
1867	257,208	11,034,269	12,320,309
1866	473,067	24,399,029	26,764,354
1865	813,672	15,795,250	19,863,620
1864	1,054,391	18,785,671	24,067,626
1863	1,155,079	26,164,496	32,939,891
1862	1,254,398	22,591,524	28,863,514
1861	869,856	17,473,113	20,776,393

Canal Exports.

The following will show the canal exports of Flour and Grain from the opening of the canal May 1 to Aug. 1 for 1865 and 1866, from May 6, 1867, and May 4, 1868, to Aug. 1:

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Flour, bbls.	94,200	13,925	324	374
Wheat, bushels	3,516,701	1,801,365	298,592	1,677,556
Corn, bushels	5,619,956	11,417,330	5,868,743	6,878,435
Oats, bushels	4,359,079	4,627,858	1,565,758	3,022,419
Barley, bushels	237,951	73,515	46,350	13,460
Rye, bushels	172,973	367,971	86,320	13,177
Total grain, bu.	13,966,610	18,287,989	7,866,268	11,605,047

Canal Tolls.

The following will show the revenue from Canal Tolls collected at Buffalo from the opening of the Canal, May 1, to Aug. 1, from 1860 to 1868, inclusive:

1868		1863	$1,028,198 18
1867	$670,120 76	1862	1,278,474 71
1866	906,043 0	1861	702,543 33
1865	728,778 47	1860	412,363 44
1864	1,020,825 04		

Number of Boats Cleared.

From the opening of canal to Aug. 1 in the years:

1868		1865	2,658
1867	2,513	1864	2,556
1866	3,344	1863	4,155

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Aug. 3, 1868.

Wheat, bushels	628,357	Barley, bushels	575
Corn, bushels	1,702,607	Malt, bushels	83,819
Oats, bushels	446,601	Peas, bushels	47,540
Rye, bushels	7,744		

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand and firm at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw is salable and firm at 75c.@90c. for short and long ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are inactive and heavy, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ℘ ℔. The Barraboo (Wis.) *Republic* says of the Hop Crop of Wisconsin: "We confess our reluctance to attempt to estimate the crop of 1868. We do, however, attempt it, giving the number of bearing acres estimated in the various counties, based upon the best information within our reach, premising that in many instances our information is far from being as satisfactory as we would desire. We believe, however, that while these figures may vary from the truth as regards certain counties, the aggregate will be not far from correct:

Estimate—1868.

County.	Acres.	County.	Acres.
Sauk	6,000	Marquette	300
Juneau	1,450	Green Lake	150
Adams	1,000	Dodge	100
Monroe	1,000	Waupaca	100
Columbia	750	Winnebago	125
Dane	650	Sheboygan	125
Richland	650	Washington	50
Vernon	300	Waukesha	75
La Crosse	300	Walworth	75
Wood	200	Greene	75
Portage	100	Grant	200
Jefferson	800	All other counties	150
From Clark County to the St. Croix	200	Total acres	14,925

It is believed that the crop in this and adjoining counties last year averaged from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds to the acre. In Jefferson, and especially in Waukesha and Sheboygan Counties, it fell far below this average. Our growers now count on but little over half a crop. The vines, favored by a luxuriant growth on the start, have well withstood the drought, and still present, except in the lighter soils, a healthy, vigorous appearance. But the arms are short, and a large proportion of the blossoms have failed of perfecting. We pay no heed to the talk of vermin, to which perhaps undue importance has been given by the fact that it is a favorite topic of dispute among many of even our best-informed hop-growers as to whether the aphis that has been seen upon our hop vines is the same insect that has committed such ravages in the Eastern States. Certain it is that this aphis has as yet in this locality had no effect upon the appearance of the vine or the prospects of the crop, and is now rarely to be found in any numbers to give cause for alarm or even comment. With the present prospects, and with favorable weather from this on, we regard it as certain that the coming crop will fully maintain the past reputation of Wisconsin hops. But it cannot exceed 60,000 to 65,000 bales. This, it will be remembered, is the estimate made a year ago by Mr. MOSES YOUNG. We, however, reach the same conclusion with him from different data, his estimate being based on a yield equal to that of last year; ours upon a wider average than he allowed, with a reduced yield. Our lowest figure is upon the basis of 800 pounds to the acre; should the average fall below this, and almost all of our growers assert that it will, the aggregate must be proportionately reduced."

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 31c.@52c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 89c.@90c. ℘ gallon. Stock, 35,279 hhds., all told.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@46c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 90@$8 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3 @$3 75; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited request, including Crude Whale at 79c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 89c. @90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 06; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand, at 17½c.@18c. for Crude in bulk; 23c.@23½c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened more firmly, but closing rather heavily, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,950 bbls., in lots, at $28 50@$28 75, closing at $28 55, cash, for New Western Mess; $28 25@$28 50 for old Mess; $24@$24 37 for Prime Mess, and $22 25@$23 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request and firm; sales equal to 350 pkgs., part to arrive, at 16c.@19c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for Smoked Hams, in tight packages, ℘ ℔. Bacon continues quiet, but steady; 125 boxes City ice-cured sold at 16½c.@17c. ℘ ℔. Lard has been in good demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 950 tcs. and bbls. at 17½c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18½c. for prime to choice steam, ℘ ℔. Beef is in fair request, at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9 @$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℘ tierce. Stock, 20,855 tcs. and bbls. Beef Hams are in moderate demand at $26@$32 50 for State and Western ℘ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue in fair request. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℘ ℔	35 @45
Pennsylvania, ℘ ℔., fresh pails	35 @45
State, firkins, ℘ ℔	36 @40
State, half-firkin tubs, ℘ ℔	38 @40
Welsh tubs, ℘ ℔	33 @37
Western Reserve, tubs, ℘ ℔	28 @30
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℘ ℔	28 @29
Western Reserve, firkins, ℘ ℔	30 @32
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℘ ℔	27 @30
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ℘ ℔	33 @35

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ ℔	15½@16
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℘ ℔	14½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ ℔	14½@15½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ ℔	13 @14
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	7 @10

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Aug. 1, 1868.	July 1, 1868.	Aug. 1, 1867.
Clear	276	304	144
Mess	55,077	57,069	74,887
Thin mess	144	657	588
Prime mess	7,288	8,516	3,459
Flank	....	....	1
Prime	5,785	6,958	4,729
Rumps	461	936	1,817
Refuse mess	142	164	490
Refuse prime mess	24	25	78
Refuse prime	52	41	213
Other refuse	171	176	28
Uninspected	180	683	33
Grand total, bbls	69,600	75,489	86,386

BEEF.

	Aug. 1, 1868.	July 1, 1868.	Aug. 1, 1867.
Repacked mess	4,746	4,414	176
Repacked Chicago do	11,151	13,593	1,460
Railroad beef	5	1	....
Refuse mess	1,963	2,082	398
Other refuse	475	379	44
Tierces prime mess	859	889	....
Country mess	536	1,029	58
Country prime	....	84	....
Uninspected tcs	....	48	....
Uninspected bbls	1,110	1,961	217
Grand total tc. and bbls	20,855	24,478	[illegible]

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at firm and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 610 hhds. Cuba &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 165 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars are in less demand at from 18½c.@16½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 143,000 ℔s. Tallow at 12½c.@12½c.; 45,000 ℔s. Stearine at 17½c.@19½c., and 86,500 ℔s. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported to-day of 670 bbls., in bond, at 61c.@62½c. ℘ gallon. Market decidedly buoyant.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6d. ℘ bushel, and 2,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s. ℘ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. FOUL PLAY.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL, 14th-st. near 3d-av. VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., near 58th-st. POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¾ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

During a performance at a music hall in Manchester, on Saturday night, an alarm of fire was raised and the audience rushed for the doors in a state of the wildest excitement. When order was restored it was found that twenty-three persons, mostly women and children, had been crushed to death. The alarm was entirely groundless, there having been no fire in the building.

A dispatch from London announces that the cable laid in 1866 ceased to work yesterday afternoon. The defect is found to exist at the Newfoundland end, and the supposition is that the cable has been injured by an iceberg.

A rumor prevails at Bucharest that a fight had taken place at Rutschuck between a body of insurgents and the Turkish troops, in which the latter were defeated.

It is reported that the Pope contemplates appointing six new Cardinals at the approaching consistory.

GENERAL.

Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation notifying all persons engaged in driving cattle into that State that, by provision of law, such cattle must be inspected by the Board appointed for that purpose, and if found to be diseased or distempered, "or in a condition to communicate any contagious or infectious disease or distemper, called or known as Spanish or Texas fever" must be taken out of the State by the route on which they were driven in.

Gen. SHERMAN has notified the officers of his old command that a limited number of maps of the campaigns of 1863, 1864 and 1865, by the Western armies, are received at his headquarters for distribution. All persons who held command of a brigade, or of a higher command, can have a copy by sending their names and addresses to him or to Col. W. E. MERRILL, United States Engineer, St. Louis, Mo. Other parties desiring a copy may apply by letter; and when all entitled as above have been supplied, the remaining maps on hand will be sent as far as the supply will go.

CATHARINE GLANNON, a servant girl, is under arrest in Boston charged with setting fire to the dwelling of a gentleman who had recently discharged her from his employ.

On Friday, two men named CONNOR and PAGE, in the employ of Mr. GIDEON WEBSTER, of Kingston, N. H., had a quarrel which ended in the death of PAGE from wounds inflicted by CONNOR with a pitchfork. After committing the deed CONNOR escaped to the woods, and at last accounts had not been captured.

R. J. BRENT, Esq., publishes a card in the Baltimore papers denying the statements made in Gen. BUTLER's letter concerning the suits brought against him in that city.

The trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works have announced that in consequence of the late strike, all bills will be hereafter made out at the rate of $2 55 per thousand feet, Government tax added, with 5 per cent. more if not paid within five days.

Of one hundred and ten deaths in New-Orleans during the week ending on the 30th ult., fifty were of persons under ten years of age, and of these thirty-three were less than a year old.

Collector PEW, of Gloucester, Mass., has been unanimously requested by the fishing firms in that town to represent their interests with the Commissioners about to visit Prince Edward's Island, consisting of Messrs. BUTLER, POLAND and POLK.

It is understood by the friends of Mr. NICHOLSON, of Philadelphia, whose disappearance has been noted, that he is in New-York attending to business, and will return to Philadelphia in a few days.

The coinage at the Philadelphia Mint in July was as follows: Gold coin, $8,594; silver, $56,848; nickel, $148,475.

The matter of the application of Gen. GEO. W. COLE, charged with the murder of L. HARRIS HISCOCK at Albany, for his release on bail came before Judge HOGEBOOM at Chambers, in Hudson, on Saturday. The District-Attorney objected to the proceedings, on the ground that he had not been duly notified. After argument the Court held that as the motion to release, on bail, a prisoner held for a capital offence must be based upon affidavits, the District-Attorney should be informed of the nature of such affidavits, in order to have an opportunity to rebut them. A further hearing was postponed until Saturday, the 8th inst. Senator COLE was present during the argument.

Judge ABELL, of New-Orleans, made a supplemental charge to the Grand Jury on the 29th ult., soon after the fatal duel in that city, in which he strongly denounced duelling as murder when death ensued, and urged upon them the duty of promptly indicting any persons guilty of it. He said that the challenging of one person by another to mortal combat, upon a trivial offence, could find no justification in reason, religion or morals, and the practice ought to be discouraged by every lover of order.

The death of Mrs. GEORGE E. BOTSFORD, of Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, led her attending physician, Dr. IRVING W. LYON, to cause an inquest to be held, which resulted in a verdict that her death was caused by abortion at the hands of Dr. J. L. LYON, who was arrested and gave bonds in the sum of $1,500 to appear for trial on Thursday. Dr. I. J. SPERRY was arrested for complicity in the crime, and was bound over to appear on Tuesday.

The Commission for the relief of the sufferers in Baltimore are actively at work. On Thursday last 115 families, containing 399 persons, were visited, and $2,805 appropriated. On Friday 188 families, containing 820 persons, were visited, and 340 pounds of beef and $7,060 in money distributed. On Saturday 190 families were waited on, comprising 821 persons, and 400 pounds of beef and $5,815 in money distributed—making a total of 493 destitute families, containing 2,050 persons, visited, to whom 740 pounds of beef and $15,180 were given. The distress and actual want are still reported as being very great.

The Georgia Republican State Convention, for the purpose of nominating electors, meets in Atlanta to-day.

The International Commercial Convention in Portland, Me., is to be held to-day.

A convention of colored citizens of the Border States is to be held in Baltimore to-day.

WILLIAM H. WILEY, son of ENOCH WILEY, of Rochester, N. H., and CHARLES H. MAIN, son of GEO. MAIN, of Concord, were both drowned while bathing in the former town in New-Hampshire, yesterday. One of the boys undertook to rescue the other and both sunk.

At St. Albans, Vt., on Friday, during the regular inspection of travelers' baggage, the Customhouse officer found a silk dress-pattern in the trunk of a New-York lady, who admitted she had been in Montreal only for a day, but stoutly averred that the dress was bought in Paris a year ago. The officer thought the circumstances sufficiently suspicious to warrant the seizure of the silk, much to the indignation of the owner.

The belt of Vermont through which the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad will pass is the richest portion of the State. The three counties on the line of the road contain live stock worth $3,500,000, and farms worth $500,000,000.

Hon. ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, of Norwich, Conn., died on Friday. He was frequently honored by his fellow-citizens with important offices of trust, having been a Judge of the County Court, Senator from the Eighth District and Representative in the State Legislature. He has also been for several years Postmaster of Norwich.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING has resigned his position as one of the Commissioners to codify the United States laws.

Up to Saturday night 45,000 cart-loads of mud and dirt left by the late flood in Baltimore had been removed.

The proposed boat-race at Springfield, Mass., this month has been deferred until after the Park races in September, when it is probable the much-talked-of match between WARD and TYLER will take place.

Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE, Editor of the *Citizen*, better known as Miles O'Reilly, died on Sunday night, at the Astor House, after a few hours' illness, of congestion of the brain. The deceased was in his 39th year. He held the position of Register at the time of his death.

A spirited trot took place at New-Dorp, Staten Island, between the favorites *Lady Thorne* and the *Mountain Boy*, for a purse of $2,000, which was won by the latter, who took the last three of four heats. The attendance was very large and much excitement prevailed. This was taken advantage of with their customary diligence by the light-fingered gentry, who charitably relieved their neighbors of those hot weather nuisances—heavy gold watches and well-filled purses.

The Supreme Court, Judge BARNARD presiding, yesterday granted orders for *mandamus* to compel the Board of Councilmen to admit into their meetings as members, Messrs. GEORGE A. HEINRICK, WM. LAMB, GEORGE W. IVANS, JOHN O'BRIEN and HENRY C. PERLEY, five members elected at the last charter election, from as many Senatorial Districts of this City.

Mr. WM. DOUGLASS, of No. 67 Sands-street, Brooklyn, was yesterday found dead in his bed. He died several days ago, but as he was alone in the house, his family being in the country, it was not until the return of one of them that the calamity was made known. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition.

The first annual festival of the Long Island Saengerbund took place at the Myrtle-avenue Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. It was an enjoyable affair and was largely attended.

Cotton was a fraction cheaper yesterday, on a less active business. Breadstuffs were much firmer and more freely dealt in. Provisions and groceries were moderately inquired for. The freight market was quite dull.

Transactions at the cattle market are somewhat dull. Prime steers were sold yesterday, at the Communipaw Yards, for 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb., net weight; very few brought over 16c. Fair steers were sold for 14c.@15c. ℔ lb.; rough and thin oxen and Texas cattle, 9c.@9½c.@12c. ℔ lb., net weight, prices varying according to customers. Receipts are moderately large. Sheep are moderate, with prices easy and ranging from 3c. to 7c. ℔ lb., gross weight. One large drove was sold yesterday for 5½c., gross weight. Few sheep bring over 6c., while large numbers are sold for 4c. ℔ lb. Lambs are in moderate supply, and prime sell for 9c.@11c. ℔ lb., gross weight. Swine are steady at 10c.@10½c.@11c ℔ lb., gross weight, for such as are received, all of which range from fair to prime. The same quality dressed will sell for 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

War Democrats Speaking Out.

The logical position of the War Democrat is expressed in the letter addressed to the Central Democratic Committee of California by one of its members. His convictions and sympathies both separate him from a party whose policy is embodied in the New-York platform, and whose chief standard bearer is encumbered with the record of HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The course of the War Democracy during the rebellion proved their adherence to a higher standard of allegiance than any which the party has ever set up. They left the party because its influence as an organization was exerted in opposition to the war; they voted against its candidates as the exponents of a policy which would have rendered the rebels practically victorious. They recognized as paramount throughout their obligations to the Union, and separated themselves from their old associates to strengthen the Republicans. While the conflict of arms lasted their active coöperation was given to the Republican Party.

The patriotic motives which impelled them, in 1864, to support LINCOLN against MCCLELLAN now point to the support of GRANT in preference to SEYMOUR. This would be the case were they guided solely by the relative antecedents of the candidates. They would inevitably prefer a soldier of the Union, whose successes in the field derive additional brilliancy from the magnanimity with which he used their advantages—to a civilian who perverted high official position to the base uses of faction. As between GRANT and SEYMOUR, judging of each by his public career, no consistent War Democrat can long hesitate.

Passing from the candidates to the policy of the respective parties, it is equally manifest that all the considerations which originally alienated the war Democrats from the old Democratic organization, continue in force. SEYMOUR is the candidate of a party whose platform arraigns the measures employed by the Government in the prosecution of the war, and whose object is the undoing, and as far as possible, the reversal of the results involved in the Union triumph. He is the representative of a party which not only assails the course sustained by war Democrats, but proposes to convert victory into defeat, and to confer substantial advantages of victory upon enemies of the Union. Such a candidate, nominated by such a party, on a platform which commits him to its worst characteristics, can have no claim upon the respect of war Democrats.

On the other hand, the Republican policy involves the permanent control of loyal influences in the Government, and the perpetuation of the legitimate gains of the war. It upholds obligations incurred in its conduct, and indicates the right of States which remained true to the Union to dictate the conditions of restoration. To support the Republican Party now, therefore, is simply to carry to their proper end measures and principles which, during the rebellion, commanded the unswerving approval of the class whose convictions are expressed in Mr. SIBLEY's letter.

Too Late.

The Southern extremists are experiencing mild and fraternal remonstrances from more prudent members of the Democratic Party. The Charleston *Mercury* prints a letter suggesting a less belligerent tone; and the Richmond *Whig* points out the necessity for coolness and circumspection:

"We of the South should be wary and circumspect. As the canvass is just opening—a canvass upon which all our hopes of relief and redemption depend, we should studiously abstain from saying writing or doing anything that can be tortured into evidence of such a design. The battle is to be fought by the Northern Democracy, and we should not commit the folly of crippling their arm. We left the Convention, the nominations and the platform to them, and for the same reasons we should leave to them the conduct of the campaign. Let us resolve that it shall not hereafter be alleged against us that our passion or indiscretion lost them the victory and us and our posterity a participation in its benefits."

The view presented by the *Whig* is based on a correct conception of the case. The Democratic battle must be fought at the North, if anywhere, and when Southern politicians give vent to threats and passion, they cripple the Democracy, where only, under the most favorable circumstances, it could have had the least chance of success.

But the warning is out of date. It should have been given and heeded on the Fourth of July, when the Southern delegates rejoined the Democracy, and asserted a claim to influence its counsels. Or, if neglected then, it should have been pressed upon their attention before commencing the ratification process, which has brought to light leaders of the rebellion in their original parts.

Those of the Southern whites for whom the Charleston *Mercury* speaks, and to whom the Richmond *Whig* appeals, showed their game first by putting WADE HAMPTON's plank into the platform. The Northern Democrats, who realized the difficulties of the contest, were overborne by the fiery South, and the party was pledged to make war upon the new governments, after the manner foreshadowed in the Blair letter. BLAIR's nomination proceeded from the same cause. The Southern Democrats, in fact, signalized their return to the party by forcing upon it a declaration of revolutionary principles, and a nomination which fastens them irrevocably upon the position of the Democracy in the canvass.

The same course has been pursued since. So elated was WADE HAMPTON with his success in the Convention that he could not leave New-York without blowing the key-note of another insurrection. He has sounded it again and again since his return to South Carolina. It has been echoed in Georgia by TOOMBS and COBB, in Alabama by the pirate SEMMES, and generally throughout the South by prominent and unreconstructed rebels.

Prudential whispers, therefore, are now unavailing. The mischief they are intended to prevent has been done already. Rebellious orators and editors may be muzzled, or, under party duress, may be made to roar more gently; but their declarations as to the purposes of the party and the consequences of its success will live through the campaign. The party stands on a platform of revolution, and—thanks to Southern candor—its import is now known and read of all men. The counsel that would foster hypocrisy, and try to hide the aims of the Democracy, comes too late.

Military Despotism—A Democratic Bugbear.

There is something absurd in Gen. BLAIR's assertion that Gen. GRANT is in accord with the Republican Party only because that party proposes to carry out a policy looking toward a Military Dictatorship as the supreme Government of the Republic. If we could for a moment dismiss the absurdity of this insinuation, we should be inclined to consider this charge, made by one soldier against another, as a serious affair, involving, if it were true, a severe condemnation of Gen. GRANT, and, if it were false, the most contemptible meanness on the part of Gen. BLAIR. But, understanding the motives of the latter, we set down this statement as sheer buncombe—made for effect.

This is not a new charge. During the war it was asserted by members of the Opposition that the Republicans had undertaken it for the purpose of establishing a military despotism. The folly of this charge was palpable. For everybody knew from what sources the war had sprung, and that the positive and aggressive element in the revolution was Democratic in its origin and character. The Republicans had acted on the defensive. But they had acted fearlessly. They were threatened with war if they succeeded in the election of LINCOLN; and these threats were as frequent in the North as in the South. The threat was accomplished. The South was determined upon the policy of intimidation. The chivalry boasted that one Southron could "whip" five Yankees. Scarcely had the war been fairly inaugurated, when the Richmond journals proposed as its result the subjection of the Northern States to the (of course) indomitable bayonets of the South. The Government of the Southern States had for a long period of years been a quasi-martial Government. During the early months of the war this martial habit told in favor of the South. But it was soon found that there was no difference between Northern and Southern soldiers on the score of bravery. The boasts of the chivalry were falsified—and because the loyal cause commanded the sympathies of a majority of the people, the cause of the rebellion came to be finally pronounced a "lost cause." That cause, if gained, *would* have resulted in military despotism.

When the defeat of the South was manifest, did our Generals show any lack of magnanimity? Was Gen. LEE dissatisfied with the terms of surrender granted him by Gen. GRANT? Did the latter then show any desire to become a military dictator?

Nor did the original measures proposed by Congress for the restoration of the Southern States indicate any purpose on the part of the Republican Party to dominate over the South on the basis of a conquest over a violent rebellion. A moderate policy was adopted. When President JOHNSON was declaiming about the necessity of "making treason odious" by capital punishment, Congress was simply contemplating an altered basis of representation, by which, without forcing universal negro suffrage upon the South, the whites in Northern States might have an equality with the whites of the South in the national administration. The olive branch of peace was held out by the Republican Party. Was this taking an unfair advantage? Did it indicate a desire to exercise despotic control over the South?

When and how, then, did this military despotism, about which the Democratic journals are so furious, begin to be inaugurated? Was it in the establishment of military Governments over the South? Every patriotic citizen certainly regretted the necessity of such a measure. But what was to be done? The rejection of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the codes of legislation adopted by the Southern Legislatures, bearing with extraordinary severity upon the freedmen, showed that the South looked upon the war as a sort of duel in which it had been wounded though not slain. There was no safety to loyal citizens in the South but by the continuance of the military power. Hence the military Governments of the South. It is very possible that, in many instances, these Governments have been despotic and arbitrary. But such instances have been rare, and the responsibility for them rests with those who made military Government in the South a necessity.

But the idea that Gen. GRANT, if elected President, will become a military dictator is absurdly ludicrous. There is nothing in GRANT's character which justifies such an apprehension. His nomination for President by the Republican Party was meant as a condemnation of those who insisted upon the rights of conquest without any constitutional limitation. Gen. GRANT does not care to become a military dictator. He only desires to see the national purpose accomplished in a speedy restoration of all the States to the Union. His election will be the inauguration of a peaceful era in the entire Republic, while the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR *must* lead to further disturbance and incalculable mischief. The people are now to consider—as in 1860—whence comes the threat of military despotism. The record of the Democratic and Republican parties is before them. They have already judged between them on past issues, and now they must judge again. And in this connection it is well to remember that while the Republicans promise peace, the Democrats threaten another war—war if they fail, and war if they succeed. The people do not want war; they want peace, and peace they will have. They know that if any military domination is threatened, it is from the rampant South, not from the North. They know what our political history has been for the last thirty years. Is it any wonder, then, that they fear more the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR than the success of the Republican Party? The triumph of the Republican Party, with GRANT at its head, means peace, honor, and a permanent settlement of our national difficulties.

Inviting Immigration!

Virginia, and indeed the South generally, is represented as desirous of encouraging white immigration. The North and Europe are asked to send settlers, who are promised a peaceful and hearty reception. The invitation may be given honestly, and certainly it covers one of the most urgent wants of States impoverished by war.

But while much talk about immigration goes on, the probability of obtaining it is damaged by the wicked and insane course of the politicians. Strangers are asked to make their homes in communities which loudly threaten servile war. The stream of population which flows ceaselessly westward it is proposed to turn in a direction where the large landed proprietors are leagued on the side of rebellion, and openly discuss the contingencies of a negro massacre. Violent men in Alabama and North Carolina speak glibly of organized war upon the colored people, unless white supremacy in the local governments be reëstablished; and in Virginia the journals opposed to reconstruction are laboring to popularize the idea of servile strife. The Richmond *Examiner*, for example, presents it as a sequence of Republican rule, in language which can hardly be called conciliatory:

"Are we then indeed to have a war of races? Then let us prepare for it! We sound the note of warning to the people, and bid them be on the alert. Preparation may be prevention, but if in spite of preparation the conflict be precipitated upon us, it can have but one conclusion. *The negro element in the South is like a gangrene upon the body politic, and the first drop of blood shed in a servile war will be the signal for the extermination of the whole race.* The white men of the Southern States will not always permit their land to be the scene of the *successive depredations of Yankee bummers, carpet-baggers and truculent negroes,* and they must some day be relieved of the horrible ills which for years they have patiently borne.

No one can contemplate such a calamity as is now threatened us without horror, and the civilized world will brand its authors with eternal infamy. But the sympathies of the world may not save the victims at whose breasts this diabolical scheme is directed. Their own stout hearts must do it. *If such a war must come, let it come quickly. The South wants peace, and if it is now to be required to wade through a sea of blood to reach it, the sooner commenced the sooner ended.* Our white allies in Maryland and Kentucky, not to mention States further North, may be relied on for assistance, if we need it, and HELPER's hopes for the extermination of the negro race will be most speedily realized by such efforts as the Radical madmen are now making to hurl a mass of armed negroes upon the white men of the South. Under such a provocation they will demonstrate their superiority to the negro race *in a manner that will make the naked savages of Ethiopia, for centuries to come, howl with horror at the name of a Southern white man.*"

Such is the feast to which all who think of migrating Southward are invited, if the rebel whites be outvoted in the election. Until this question be disposed of, and the conflict which the disloyal element proposes to wage against loyal authority be finally settled, we cannot class the South among the desirable fields of emigration. All that may be said in praise of its resources, or the readiness of its people to receive newcomers, is as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, until the authority of law be finally restored.

The Indians.

A few days ago there appeared in all the papers an extraordinary telegram from the West, announcing that the Indians recently encamped around Fort Larned had suddenly disappeared, for the purpose, it was surmised, of immediately reappearing to spread murder and devastation all along the border. We ventured at the time to question the truth of the report, especially the statement that one Indian chief was rushing toward the frontier at the head of 25,000 mounted braves! Still, as it was well known that great dissatisfaction existed among the Indians, on account of the non-payment of certain annuities, it seemed not unlikely that they might commit some unusual atrocities, and we should not have been surprised to hear of many robberies and murders.

But our latest advices from Fort Harker and Fort Larned show that nothing of the kind has occurred. The Indians are dissatisfied and sullen, but a judicious display of military force, joined with kind usage, had sufficed to prevent any hostile demonstrations on their part, and they had expressed to Gen. SULLY their willingness to await patiently for the arms, money and provisions to be sent them by their Great Father. Meanwhile, the only natural propensity they indulge in is stealing. They kill no one, they offer bodily harm to no one, and they steal only because the Government withholds from them the means of providing for their subsistence. Even Indians think they must live, and they will live by stealing it not otherwise supplied.

On the whole, the conduct of the Indians under their real and imaginary provocations is highly creditable to them. We can't expect them to exhibit all the virtues which Christians are supposed to possess; and if they won't murder and scalp we can readily forgive them for stealing from persons whose conduct toward them is based on the principle that Indians have no rights which white men are bound to respect.

MINOR TOPICS.

One startling effect of the heat in England has been that several Judges, alleging that there are limits to human endurance, have temporarily abandoned wigs, permitting the Bar to do the same. We can fancy what the heat must really have been when both Bench and Bar acquiesced in so fearful an outrage on the British Constitution. But a striking proof of the revolutionary tendency of the age in England is to be found in the fact that not only do the Radical journals cry out for the permanent abolition of wigs, but a Liberal Ex-Solicitor-General has positively joined in the cry. The Tory Press scouts the proposition as all but sacrilegious, and evidently regrets the weak concession to the weather which resulted in a single case being tried by a Judge without a wig. The Tories are evidently getting alarmed. Their opponents are attacking some venerable institution every day. First the Irish Church—now the forensic wig. There is hard work in store for the defenders of the "whatever is, is right" principle.

The senseless obstinacy of the bricklayers in holding out against fair offers of conciliation and compromise is producing its logical result. Their families stand on the verge of starvation, and numbers of them have been driven to ask for charity outside of the association to which they belong. We hope they will see the folly of their conduct before they bring greater suffering on their families.

Now that the money for Alaska has been paid down, we may expect to find a great many other outlying fragments of the earth offered to our Secretary for purchase. The Italian Moreno has come to Washington with a Malay island in his pocket, and we have at the same time Mr. HARE, American Prime Minister of the King of the Fee-jee group, off the northeast coast of Australia, requesting that the three beautiful islands of that semi-cannibal monarchy, with all their yams, oranges, cocoa-nuts, sugar canes, and—no mermaids—be taken under our protectorate, on account of a mortgage of $45,000 inflicted for the killing of some of our whalers, and that the rest of the archi-pelago be purchased at a fair value. King THAKOMBAU is a Christian and a lover of civilization, and is at present at war with some of his subjects who are pagans and cannibals. He is burning their wigwams and bringing them over to Christianity with much energy.

Lord NAPIER, of Magdala, said in one of his recent speeches in London that the "way to defeat an Asiatic enemy is by going straight to their heads on every occasion." The hero of Abyssinia was loudly cheered at this remark; but we suspect it contains the first principle of successful war everywhere.

The terrible accident in a Manchester theatre, reported this morning by Atlantic telegraph, should be a warning to our theatrical managers. There is scarcely a theatre in this City where the means of egress are sufficient to avert a similar calamity in case of an alarm and panic.

The secessionists of Nova Scotia are having the usual run of secession luck. They are getting the worst of it on all sides. From the fierce democracy of our part of the world they get very little encouragement, but it is the treatment of their own especial friends that gives them "the most unkindest cut of all." They have just undergone a snubbing from Hon. JOSEPH HOWE. This is a sort of BRUTUS-thrust that disconcerts them exceedingly—or ought to do so. In a public letter the honorable gentleman tells them they are a badly behaved people—an unmannerly people; in fact, who treat with rudeness the friendly advances of the Canadians. The omens are against our blue-nose neighbors. When the honorable JOSEPH can turn upon them such a face as that, they may well wonder what they are going to get next. But they may be saved by good manners, and we would advise them to study the amenities accordingly.

The duties of the censorship of the press fall very heavily on the French Minister of State, who is obliged to read a great many dull books and newspaper articles before they are inflicted on the public. "A week ago," said M. ROUHER recently, in the Corps Legislatif, "I devoted several hours to the reading of an historical book on the events of '92, and consequently events long distant—and yet it was necessary that I should personally make myself acquainted with the work in question before permitting the insertion of a review of it in the *Moniteur*." So it seems that writers of books are not the only sufferers by the censorship of the press in France.

Harper's Weekly speaks of the "hundreds of thousands" of people living in this City in the most abject degradation. Hundreds of thousands are a great many. Would not tens of thousands be sufficient to express the actual fact?

The heat in England seems to be intense—93° at Greenwich Observatory, no rain, vegetation burned up, and, what is very rare in England, nights almost as hot as the days. The papers talk of nothing else but the weather and the abnormal phenomena resulting from it. A party of genuine mosquitoes has arrived in the rigging of a troopship from Bermuda, landed at Woolwich Dockyard, placed two marines *hors de combat* with closed up eyes, and, by the latest accounts, was advancing on London. Entomologists are in ecstacies at the new arrival, and also at the encouragement given by the weather to all kinds of eccentric beetles and unpleasant insects generally. Sun-strokes are frequent, and doctors are delighted at having something entirely new to differ about. Accounts from nearly all parts of Northern Europe speak of similar intensity of heat. Why do not meteorologists, who are always announcing wonderful discoveries that no one cares about, really attempt to hit upon the *rationale* of this unprecedented heat, prevailing at the same time in St. Louis, New-York, London and St. Petersburg? To determine the causes that influence so violently, and at the same time, the temperature at places so wide apart, is a problem worthy of study.

It is doubtful if fashionable ladies now summering at the fashionable resorts, are, after all, made aware by their *modistes* of the newest styles and most fashionable novelties in dress. By the very latest advices from Baden-Baden we learn the fact that at this most elegant of continental spas nothing but short dresses are worn by all but quite old ladies. Even at the evening concerts the *costume courte*—marvelously elaborate and fanciful sometimes—reigns supreme; and, to crown everything, at the last ball in the *salons de la conversation* the dresses scarcely touched the ground.

The English people are just now very happy to find that the whole telegraph system of the island is to be transferred from private hands to the control of Government. The telegraph will be a part of the postal service, and will be managed at a much cheaper rate under the new arrangement. This tendency to centralization is so much approved, that the Britons are thinking it would be good to let Government manage the railroads also. All this seems to carry a look of despotism; but it is economy; and that argument is all-powerful in such a close-packed community. With the extension of the suffrage, the people fear no despotism now-a-days.

The *Pays* continues to publish exclusive information as to the bloodthirsty plottings of the Leicester-square Reds against the Emperor, and even gives the text of a ferocious revolutionary proclamation, alleged to emanate from the same quarter. But "the Colonels" are quiet, Queen VICTORIA is going to visit Paris, undismayed by the dark threats of the *Pays*, and the *entente cordiale* is not even threatened. Nobody in London knows anything about the meeting held by FELIX PYAT and his fellow apostles of assassination, and it is even whispered in Paris that the whole of the story is apocryphal, and merely meant to serve as a good electioneering document in certain departments, where it is feared that the voters will perversely refuse to recognize the superior merits of the Government candidate. No Frenchman, it is thought, can vote for the opponents of a ruler whose life is threatened by odious assassins, couching in their lairs in foggy and perfidious Albion.

VISCOUNT DE VONGY has signed the grant of the Franco-American Telegraph, and Baron EMIL ERLANGER has given the French Government the guarantee of $200,000, for the laying of the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Cable, which by the close of next year is to be in good working order between Brest and some part of Long Island, carrying messages at the rate of a dollar per word—twenty dollars for each message. The undertakers, Mr. GEORGE SAUER, of New-York, and Mr. RITSO, may carry the cable to the island of St. Pierre, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and so to New-York. But it is thought it will be laid directly across. If business should make it necessary, the company are bound to lay down a second cable—both to be under the control of the French Government.

The London *Freeman*, a Baptist weekly of more than ordinary boldness and ability, which discusses current events in a manner both strong and racy, has a recent slap at the Conservatives on the claim that the new union of the Episcopal Church with the ruling power in Ireland is a constitutional principle, and so inviolable. It grants the "establishment," but says it is merely as a *branch* of the civil Constitution and no more essential to it than the Board of Trade, the Poor Law Board or the Excise. The Constitution of Britain, it says, does not consist in any mysterious hidden form, but in the actual laws of the realm concerning persons and things, so that all Parliamentary enactments are equally constitutional. It concludes with this rather neat *reductio ad absurdum*:

"The statute 33 Henry 8, c. 9, enacts that every person under sixty years of age, not being lame, or a spiritual person, or a justice, should have a bow and arrows in his house, and practise shooting therewith, and that every parent should provide a bow for his son as soon as he attained seven years of age. Irish clergy are equally constitutional with these old bows and arrows; not a whit more so."

The late peril of the Duke of Edinburgh has had the good effect of making him on good terms with the rest of his family. He carried the Prince of Wales the other day to see Admiral FARRAGUT on board his ship, and more recently, he received his mother the Queen and his brothers and sisters in his ship, the *Galatea*. He is more popular than ALBERT EDWARD—in right of his sailorship, very probably. But it is singular enough that none of the Queen's children has the popularity of the Danish lady—the Princess of Wales—the cause being, it is said, the belief among the people that the Prince is not so kind a husband as he ought to be. That many-headed monster has a heart in the right place, evidently. But it is apt to make mistakes, too, at times, in its own monstrously good-natured way.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

The dramatization of "Foul Play" made for this country was produced at this theatre last evening. A very liberal audience received it in a liberal spirit, kindly overlooked the drawbacks natural to a first performance, and rewarded some of the scenes with applause that was decidedly hearty. One at the end of the fourth act, showing *Wylie* imprisoned by *Young Wardlow* in the vaults where the chests of gold marked lead are concealed, (a scene not in the book,) was enthusiastically received. A discussion of the dramatic worth of the work may go over for another occasion. It is sufficient for this morning to state that the piece is announced for repetition every evening, and will be repeated for a *matinee* on Saturday next. The story has been divided into a prologue and five acts—but these are for the most part brief divisions, and the curtain fell on the last tableau the other side of midnight last evening. The work is understood to be a compilation by Mr. FRED. G. MAEDER, from the London drama by Mr. BOUCICAULT, and the Leed's version from Mr. READE's own pen. The principal parts were acted by Messrs. D. H. HARKINS, STUDLEY, MCKEE, RANKIN, Mr BURNETT, Mr. F. G. MAEDER, Miss MARY WELLS, and Miss HAWTHORNE. Miss JANE FISHER appeared in a light *rôle*.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. H. WATKINS began an engagement at the Broadway Theatre last night, and produced for the first time a drama bearing the title of "Trodden Down." It is an effective play, full of the peculiar fire and fun of the Irish drama, and was favorably received by a large audience. The main plot of the piece, which is by Mr. WATKINS, we believe, is similar to the leading points of Mr. FLORENCE's drama of "Inisbavogue," produced at this Theatre a year ago—a father bribed to claim a rich man's adopted daughter as his own, and discovering in the end that she is really his own "long lost child."

The scene of the first act of "Trodden Down" is laid in Wexford, Ireland, where nearly all the fighting of 1798 occurred, and the play begins just as the rebellion is supposed to have been suppressed. *Fergus McCarthy* (Mr. H. WATKINS), one of the confederate leaders, having broken from Dublin jail, where he had been imprisoned after the last battle, returns to his home only to find it desolated, his parents dead, and his wife in deep distress. An affecting interview here occurs between the bereaved couple, which is suddenly interrupted by a friend who warns them of the approach of the soldiery. Desperate, and made reckless by his sufferings, *Fergus* resolves on facing his foes, but yields to his wife's entreaties to live, if possible, for her sake. She then conceals him in the house, and when the soldiers arrive she succeeds, by an assumed gayety, in causing the officers to relax their stricter discipline. Not deeming it probable that a woman could appear very light-hearted with her husband in immediate danger, the search is not conducted with much rigor, and *Mrs. McCarthy* readily complies with the *Captain's* request for a song, especially as it enables her to engage the attention of the soldiery while *Fergus*, in the background, is making preparations to escape. He is discovered, however, just as he reaches the bridge that crosses the Slaney river. Here follows an intensely exciting scene in which *Fergus* succeeds in foiling his pursuers, and the curtain drops on a highly effective tableau. After an absence of eighteen years *Fergus* returns to Ireland, trusting to the lapse of time, his changed appearance and his papers of citizenship taken out in the United States, for an immunity from arrest. But the now nearly exploded doctrine "once a subject, always a subject," being the orthodox system of foreign Governments in 1816, the poor piper suddenly finds himself again the inmate of a prison. This point of the play presents a strong argument in favor of the wisdom of the law lately enacted by Congress in regard to the protection of our naturalized citizens abroad. *Fergus McCarthy* is not only an adopted citizen of the United States, but he has been a soldier in our armies, and fought through the war of 1812. At the termination of that struggle he returned to Ireland, not for the purpose of political agitation, but simply to ascertain the fate of his wife, intending, if he found her still alive, to bring her back to his adopted country. He learns of her decease only to find himself unexpectedly the father of a beautiful daughter, who has been adopted and reared by a childless nobleman in the belief that she was parentless. The girl *Blanche* (Mrs. WATKINS) has rival suitors, *Herrick Wolfe* (Mr. J. CARDEN) and *Robert O'Hara* (Mr. WILKINSON.) The latter is the favored one, however; therefore, *Wolfe*, who at first wooed her simply as an heiress, having become really enamored of her, learning her history by playing the eves-dropper to a conversation between *Lord Desmond* (Mr. J. H. JACK) and *Robert*, determines to possess the fair *Blanche*, though by the most unscrupulous means. Having ascertained from a former associate *Fergus'* connection with the rebellion of '98, *Wolfe* compels him, by threatening to betray the piper's secret to play the part of father to *Blanche*. This plot succeeds, and she is conveyed from the castle to a low hovel, where *Wolfe* renews his protestations of love, and by intercepting all the correspondence between her and her former friends, leads her to believe that she is deserted by them. *Fergus*, despite his humble origin, is deeply humiliated by the part he is compelled to enact, and is always predisposed to rebel, which inclination is subsequently strengthened by the reading of a letter, left at the time of her death, by the mother of *Blanche*. On learning his right to defend the wronged girl, all the innate nobility of the outlaw's nature is aroused, and he resolves to save her from the machinations of *Wolfe*, even at the risk of the scaffold. He defends her with all his ability, but *Wolfe* comes prepared for all exigencies, and the result is that the unfortunate Irishman is again thrown into jail. *Blanche*, who has become devotedly attached to him, obtains permission to stay in the cell with her father, but during her brief absence from the prison, *Fergus* induces his sentinel in whom he recognizes a former member of his company in '98, to save him from the disgrace of hanging by shooting him at a given signal. After this has been arranged the daughter returns and implores *Fergus* to attempt an escape, to assist him in which she has been provided by her lover with a file. She then removes the chains from his wrists, singing a song the while, and *Fergus* files away one of the bars from the prison window, but just as liberty seems within his grasp they are surprised by the appearance of their evil genius. Violent recriminations take place between the parties, until at length *Fergus*, provoked beyond endurance, throws aside his chains and struggles with *Wolfe*, who is again rescued by the timely interposition of the soldiers. In the end, retributive justice and the dramatist's skill overwhelm villainy and brings out virtue, as it should do, enthusiastically triumphant. The piece is announced for repetition every night.

THE WEST.

The Reception of Gen. Grant at Omaha—Bridging the Missouri River—Railroad Matters.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

OMAHA, Wednesday, July 29, 1868.

This city was thrown into unusual excitement yesterday by the arrivals of Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, from the mountains. A deputation of our leading citizens went out on the train of the evening previous to meet them, and a vast crowd awaited the arrival of the morning train at the depot to greet the heroes of the war—the victors of so many hotly contested battle-fields. At 9:20 the whistle of the approaching train was heard, and simultaneously the booming of cannon and the shouts of the people sounded forth a rousing welcome. When the distinguished party was transferred from the cars to carriages, people on horseback, in carriages, buggies and on foot, gathered around and formed a procession, following the party through the town. Their progress was one complete ovation, and when they arrived at the Republican Headquarters, on Douglass-street, the crowd was so dense that the aid of the Police was necessary to suffer the carriages to proceed. Here a short stay was made, and as the heroes of Vicksburg, the march to the sea, and the Shenandoah Valley, were severally recognized by the eager crowd, cheer after cheer was raised in their honor. In answer to repeated calls for a speech Gen. SHERMAN came forward on the platform and made a few appropriate remarks, thanking the people for the hearty reception they had received. The party then drove to the International Hotel, where, for a few minutes, the old hand-shaking ceremony was eagerly indulged in by the people, who thronged the parlor, and resignedly submitted to by Gen. GRANT. Soon after the Generals again resorted to their carriages and bade farewell to the City of Omaha, going to Council Bluffs and thence by rail to St. Louis.

Although but half an hour in our city, the occasion will be long remembered by every one here. The genuine enthusiasm and heartfelt greetings extended to the whole party, but especially Gen. GRANT, showed how deeply seated are the leaders of our armies in the affections of the people. It was no gotten up applause, the work of a handful of politicians, but the spontaneous offering of thousands of citizens, in which all classes equally took part, and was in marked contrast, in this respect, with a reception tendered to the Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency several weeks ago. By the way, Gen. BLAIR came in town yesterday by the same train with GRANT and SHERMAN, and walked through our streets entirely unnoticed and uncared for—with "none so poor to do him reverence,"—and departed as quietly as he came in.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI.

The bridge across the Missouri River at this point may now be looked upon as a sure thing and will soon be begun. The people of Omaha and Council Bluffs have both decided by their ballots to aid the Union Pacific Railroad in accomplishing the work; the former city is to contribute $250,000; the latter, $200,000, to further the enterprise. Its importance to both cities and to the railroad can hardly be estimated or realized by any one unacquainted with the uncertain navigation of the Missouri, the difficulties and delays in transferring freight and supplies across the river. Its advantages were foreseen in a measure last Winter, when, by the ice-bridge, material for constructing 300 miles of the road, besides supplies of all kinds, were brought over with ease and dispatch, while now engines, cars and merchandise are subjected to slow and difficult transportation by boat, always a tedious means and frequently almost entirely prevented by high or low water.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Another step was taken in the stride of the Union Pacific Railroad "across the continent" by the opening of the road, last Monday, for travel and traffic from Laramie to Benton, 693 miles from Omaha, and 1,184 from Chicago. The "end of the track" at last accounts was eighteen miles further on and steadily progressing toward the setting sun. The hot weather still continues, 100° in the shade being now considered a very moderate temperature, and many are "fleeing to the mountains," whence pleasant rumors reach us of overcoats and mittens being necessary for comfort, and fires at night an agreeable necessity.

G. F. M.

CALIFORNIA.

A Trip up the Colorado River—The Mojave Desert—San Bernardino Valley and the Mormon Settlers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN BERNARDINO, Wednesday, June 10, 1868.

Since my last, dated at Fort Yuma, I have made a trip up the Colorado River, to a point half way between Fort Mojave and Callville, and from thence across the Mojave desert to this place.

You may recollect that, about nine months ago, a (pretended) movement was made by members of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, looking toward the permanent and successful navigation of the Colorada River from the Gulf of California to Callville. For a while considerable feeling was rife regarding this matter, much of which was genuine and commendable. The prime movers in this affair, however, were composed of a large number of gentlemen connected with an opposition steamboat company, who had got "petered" to the amount of nearly $60,000 in their efforts to navigate the river from its mouth to Callville. These gentlemen, failing in their commendable efforts to successfully navigate the river, attempted to force the old navigation company to buy their boats and other effects at their cost price. This the latter refused to do, and forthwith the opposition concern got up an attractive circular setting forth the entire feasibility of the navigation of the river, &c., &c. At the first meeting, nearly $20,000 were subscribed, and many of the San Francisco capitalists and merchants took hold of the thing with animation. The great results of a trade with Northern Arizona and Utah were pictured glowingly on paper, but the navigators of the Colorado would neither buy the effects of the opposition company or betray any symptoms of scare. Of course, the scheme fell through, notwithstanding the encouragement given it by Eastern capitalists and newspapers, and from that time nothing has been said or done toward establishing a permanent line of river transportation between the Gulf of California and Callville.

I spent ten days upon the river, and am entirely convinced that its successful navigation above Hardyville is an utter impossibility. The only ground for the statement of the feasibility of its navigation, was from the fact that upon one occasion this opposition company above alluded to did, by dint of a great loss of time and money, urged a trifling craft—the *Esmeralda*—up the river to Callville. This trip settled the question forever. Above Hardyville the river is the most eccentric in the United States, if not, indeed, in America. In many places it is nearly a mile wide and less than a foot deep—in other places it is a hundred feet in depth, and surges through rocky canyons at the rate of ten miles an hour. From La Paz to Hardyville, even, the navigation is more difficult than on any other stream in the country. The river is crooked and full of rocks and shifting islands of sand. It is a first-class stage of water at present, and yet I was seven days making less than two hundred miles; and I am assured by all persons residing upon the river, and who are, of course, interested in its navigation, that no more attempts will be made to open communication between Hardyville and Collville.

ACROSS THE MOJAVE DESERT.

From Fort Mojave to this city it is about 250 miles, almost all of which is desert, and even more lonely than the Colorado desert, as the latter has stations, as I have fully described in a former letter, every fifteen or twenty miles apart. I left Fort Mojave on the first of the month, with a military escort of five men as far as Camp Cady, beyond which the Indians are rarely seen. We were to encamp one night at Mail Springs, after a ride of forty miles, but perceiving three Indian fires, we gave the place a cold shake and proceeded to Soda Lake, 36 miles further, where we arrived in a jaded condition about daylight. For many miles we passed over lava and volcanic stones, which sounded like traveling over horse-shoes. Soda Lake is about twenty-five miles long and six wide, and presents the appearance of a vast field of carbonate of soda, which penetrates to a considerable depth and is spongy in its nature. After eight days of hard and dangerous traveling—the last ninety miles alone—I once more penetrated civilization.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

San Bernardino is the largest county in California—containing 16,000 square miles, or 2,500,000 acres, a tract of land much larger than half of the New-England States put together. It takes its name from the rancho of San Bernardino, formerly owned by a family named SUGO, and which contained nearly 40,000 acres. The greater part of this county has been indisputably delivered by nature to mountain and desert; and that portion of it which is susceptible of improvement and cultivation is comparatively sliced up in very small pieces, and to a great extent located in a section of country remote from commercial advantages.

San Bernardino Valley is about ten miles square, and contains a large amount of substantial soil, admirably adapted to every variety of agriculture, and inexhaustibly supplied with water. It seems almost imprisoned in the embrace of a circle of lofty hills and mountains, and presents the appearance of a vast amphitheatre.

A GLANCE AT THE TOWN.

San Bernardino is embosomed amid fair hills and groves, and watched over by the grim, sentinel-looking earth giant from which it takes its name. Upon either hand the tourist's rapturous eyes peer forth upon a wondrous picture of plain, river, vineyard, woods and hills, and lofty mountain ranges, no eloquence can portray, no crayon paint. A view from the Hot Springs, a few miles distant, and a couple of thousand feet in the air, is at once picturesque and inspiring. The vision wanders over a vast area of forest groves and cultivated fields, bounded by the mountains, which tumble one upon another, until lost in the dim distance. The Santa Ana meanders in graceful curves below, now lost to view in its gravelly bed, and then glimmering again in its far off course. Looking eastward toward the San Bernardino Mountain, which uplifts its majestic presence to a height of 8,500 feet. The lofty ranges upon the right and left seem to come together as though with a Titanic purpose of hemming in the valley. On the near left is the San Bernardino range, while further to the west are the San Fernando Mountains, abruptly terminated by the Cocomongo peaks, some twenty odd miles off. On the right are several buttes thrown up in grotesque confusion, while far beyond are detached spurs of the coast chain, pointing their jagged summits to the dreamy heavens, and "lending enchantment to the view."

The population of San Bernardino is nearly 3,000, of whom one-third are Mormons. The rest of the population is made up of Americans and Hebrews. Unlike all other Southern California towns, there are no Mexicans or Indians. There is a Mormon tabernacle, a Jewish place of worship and two Protestant churches. There are also eight public schools and several institutions for private education. As a general thing, like all Mormon towns, the people are orderly and industrious, and appear very little in the courts. I have spent the entire day among some of the first settlers, and will give you a brief sketch of

THE MORMONS OF SAN BERNARDINO.

In 1849 small parties of Mormons were sent into various portions of California by BRIGHAM YOUNG, for the purpose of selecting sites for new fraternities. These parties visited the Chino Ranch, nineteen miles from here, and made proposals for purchase, which were met at the tune of $200,000, and delivered. Subsequently they visited this section, and treated with the Lugo family for the purchase of the San Bernardino Ranch. Nothing definite, however, grew out of this interview, and in the Spring of the year following they returned from whence they came. In June, 1851, 150 families, or about 500 Mormons, under the leadership of CHARLES C. RICH and AMASA LYMAN, came through Cajon Pass, and encamped on the stream known as Lytle Creek, 15 miles northwest from this city. This band of pilgrims were well equipped, bringing with them wagons and teams, cattle and sheep, farming utensils, seed, &c., &c. In less than a month the encampment had been transformed into a village, and in a month more hundreds of acres of ground were green with grain and vegetables. "Apostles" RICH and LYMAN, two of the original "Quorum of Twelve," had effected a transfer of the entire property of the Lugo family, and completed their negotiations by paying $25,000 in cash, and agreeing to pay $52,000 in installments, which latter terms were faithfully complied with to the strict letter of agreement. The following September the entire party at Lytle Creek, now numbering 900 souls, (most of this addition being members of the Church from Salt Lake City,) moved into what is now known as San Bernardino.

They had hardly moved into town when the Indians, who had already begun to be troublesome, stole their horses, sheep and cattle in broad daylight, and upon one or two occasions had threatened the destruction of life and property. A consultation was held by the entire population, and it was deemed judicious to continue to resist the savage marauders by acts of kindness. There being no abatement, but rather an increase of malicious performances on the part of their rude neighbors, late in the Fall the Mormons built an immense fort, providing adequate room for the comfortable and safe encampment of all the families in a hollow square. Palisades, *chevaux-de-frise*, ditches, and all the paraphernalia of a fortification were constructed, and here they lived for two years, at the end of which time, through vigilance and kindness, the Indians were brought to friendly terms.

Even during their residence by night at the fort, in the Spring of 1853 a survey was made, and a large portion of land laid out in farms and city lots. Squares of eight acres each were laid out, each square being subdivided into eighty lots, with provisions for streets eighty feet wide, running at right angles, and with the cardinal points of the compass. This was the original size of the city—a mile square. Subsequently they laid out squares of five-acre lots, each way, additional, making the city much larger and prettier, and none the less symmetrical and unique. Water was soon brought into the place by canals, and everything gave promise of peace, plenty and prosperity. The town was made and incorporated a city in the Spring of 1854, city officers were elected and installed into their respective positions, and the young community flourished like a green bay tree. As at Salt Lake, great care had been exercised regarding space for garden and orchard. The houses were all built at a distance of twenty feet from the streets, and are shaded with fruit and ornamental trees, and surrounded by patches of shrubbery and flowers. In 1856 there were nearly two thousand inhabitants. Dwellings, stores and workshops dotted the city. Fruits of many kinds were being brought forth, and grain and vegetables of all descriptions were being produced in considerable abundance.

Their prosperity increased and their religion flourished up to the Fall of 1857. At this time, owing to the impending conflict between the authorities of the Government of the United States and BRIGHAM YOUNG, the latter issued a call for all of his people, far and near, to gather together at Salt Lake City.

Without a murmur, and with very few exceptions, the entire people obeyed the summons, and made active preparations for a general departure. Great sacrifices were made of houses, lands, stores, stock and personal effects. Much valuable property sold for a song, while much was abandoned outright. Just enough stock and provisions were taken to make the journey and sustain life; and before March, 1858, the City of San Bernardino was almost entirely deserted by the Mormons—more than nine-tenths having made their exodus. The people who bought out the Mormons were a hetrogeneous mass; and as many of them purchased for nothing, and had nothing to do after acquiring property, most of the beautiful houses and gardens and orchards and fields succumbed to neglect and dwindled into premature decay.

In 1859 a large number of the original owners returned, and, to a great extent, they were seceders from the church of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and for a long time had no real organization. They declared themselves not only in no way connected with the fountain head at Salt Lake, but repudiated BRIGHAM YOUNG and his doctrines of polygamy, and claimed that young JOE SMITH was the rightful head of the church. In contradistinction to the Mormons of Utah, the "Josephites" of this place claim to be the *True Latter Day Saints*, and run a separate church government. They have several communities in California and Arizona and in the Atlantic States, and are proselytizing throughout the world. There are a few of the people here who belong to the original church, and who only associate with the *True* Saints in the necessary intercourse of business and citizenship.

B. C. T.

ST. DOMINGO.

Its Political Condition—Inactivity of Troops on Both Sides—Demonstrations in Favor of Baez—Supreme Court, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. DOMINGO, Monday, July 20, 1868.

An unusual calm has reigned for several days in the political affairs of the country. The revolution, though having the general sympathy of the people, has not advanced, but remained inactive on both frontiers; thus neglecting a most favorable opportunity which may not soon be again presented. The troops of the Government have made no movement, and for fear of desertions, remain on the defensive. Those of the South have encamped in Neiba and Matas; while those of the North have established themselves at Guayubin. This inactivity and hesitation on the part of his opponents had restored in a great measure to Gen. BAEZ the confidence which he appeared to have lost. On the 14th inst., the birthday of BAEZ, a large assemblage, consisting of the Judges, Generals, Ecclesiastics, Foreign Consuls, &c., assembled at the Palace for the purpose of paying their respects to the President, who, though in profound grief on account of the death of his son, which occurred at Curacoa on the 18th inst., received his guests with much courtesy. Music, toasts and speeches enlivened the entertainment. While the *élite* were being thus regaled, the common herd invaded the Palace with enthusiastic demonstrations of admiration and regard for their chief. Such demonstrations are cheap among our people, and mean very little. "Citizen" JUAN NEPOMUCENO TEJERA has been duly sworn and installed as head of the Supreme Court of Justice, consisting of JOSE DE JESUS CASTRO, CARLOS MORENO and JUAN BAUTISTA ZEFRA. This august, and rather scripturally-named body had (no doubt very properly) annulled *in toto* the proceedings of the Council of War which tried and sentenced to death CRISTOBAL MOYA, a civilian, and ordered that he be tried by the civil authorities. Even in St. Domingo there appears to be some respect for law, and a few people who are disposed to assert the superiority of the civil over the military authority.

The Council of Senators has also been duly installed, and consists of "Citizens" Federico de Jesus Garcia, Juan Bautista Rodriguez, Pedro Tomas Garrido, Jose Rosario Besnal, Juan de Castro y Bentriago, Telesforo Objis, Gerardo Bobadilla, Eugenio Garcia. The last-named, with GARRIDO, are represented as the only members of this body who are in any manner worthy of the position. How these individuals secured their election I have no information; but perhaps some of the aspirants for similar honors in the "best Government the world ever saw" might pick up some valuable items by making a trip to the Dominican Republic. Some valuable hints might also be gathered as to the best means of maintaining a party in power through the military, as well as in the avoidance of any little constitutional difficulties lying in the way of desirable innovations. The Dominicans are so far advanced as to have a paper currency founded on little or nothing, and so some financial dodges might be had among these enlightened republicans.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug 3.

THE PRESIDENT.

A feeling is exhibiting itself in Republican circles of partial confidence in the Administration, which leads to the belief that Congress will not be required to reassemble in September. The daily outcroppings of antagonism to SEYMOUR and BLAIR from the immediate adherents of the President, and the fact that a majority of the Cabinet are well-known to be opposed to the Democratic platform, is accepted as an indication that a neutral policy will be adopted, not entirely satisfactory to the Republicans, but by no means in support of the Democracy. In fact, unless the reorganized States of the South call on the President for arms, or otherwise involve him in a controversy about reconstruction, there can be no possibility of his doing anything that will require the presence of Congress before the next regular session. He has virtually promised not to attempt a withdrawal of, or further interference with the troops in the recently admitted States, for he has caused it to be publicly announced that he will accept the advice of Secretary SCHOFIELD regarding army matters, and it is well known that the latter is opposed to any more interference, as he was opposed to the recent order changing the Commanders of the Military Districts. How long this feeling of confidence will last, however, is a problem for the future.

THE COLUMBUS PRISONERS.

An official report now in possession of the President, from the military authorities in Georgia, denies the statements of alleged cruelty in the treatment of the so-called Columbus prisoners, who were arrested and partially tried for the murder of Col. ASHBURN. The report was prepared previous to the publication of the card signed by the prisoners, and consequently is not an answer to it and is entitled to as much credit as it is.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. O. O. HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, left Washington this evening for an extended tour through the South. His object is to visit all the principal Bureau stations, and confer with his officers as to the best manner of reducing the force preparatory to a final winding up of the Bureau affairs on the 1st of January. He will also investigate the requirements of the educational branch, when the other functions of the Bureau shall have been discontinued.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Union Congressional Executive Committee has placed itself in immediate correspondence with nearly all of the Republican Clubs in the country, and desires to open communication with all of them forthwith. Corresponding officers of such organizations are requested to send their addresses to THOMAS L. TULLOCK, Secretary of the Committee.

DISCHARGE OF TREASURY CLERKS.

One hundred more clerks, including fifty females, will be discharged from the Treasury Department during the present month, on account of the reduction of the appropriations by Congress. Notwithstanding these continuous discharges, the Department is in daily receipt of applications for appointments, and the Secretary has accordingly directed the Appointment Clerk to return all papers and letters of recommendation to the parties making application, with the notification that no new applications will be received.

GEN. STEADMAN.

It will be remembered that Gen. STEADMAN's resignation, as Collector of Internal Revenue at New-Orleans, was offered, to take effect on the 1st of April. The President having declined to accept it, and the Senate having refused to confirm his successor, he still retains his office, and will resume its duties without delay.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day reached the unusual figure of $1,512,248 35. The occasion of this increase is the payment of the monthly taxes on manufactures.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The biennial readjustment of salaries of officers in the postal service is being made at the Department now. In many cases the salaries will be reduced, while in others, especially for officers in the larger cities, it will be increased.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

A rumor is afloat to-night that the Internal Revenue Commissionership has been tendered to Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio. It cannot be traced to any reliable source, but is generally accepted as a feeler.

PERSONAL.

Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU, whose detail as Commander of the Department of Louisiana was made at the distinct request and, finally, the direct command of the President, is still in Washington, apparently disinclined to venture South until the yellow-fever season has passed. A letter from New-Orleans, however, states that the city is quite healthy. Gov. GORHAM, the new Secretary of the Senate, will soon start for California to take the stump for GRANT and COLFAX.

Senator SUMNER still remains here hard at work revising and publishing his speeches.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Aug. 3.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs MURPHY writes to the Indian Bureau from Fort Ellsworth, Kansas, under date of July 29, informing the Commissioner of his arrival at that place on the 28th ult. The next day he called upon Gen. SULLY, at Fort Harker, who informed him that he had recently, about ten days previous to the date of the Superintendent's letter, met in council, at Fort Larned, the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes. The Cheyennes were cross and sullen because of not having received their supply of arms and amunition from the Government, while the Kiowas and Comanches were sullen and impudent, because of the scarcity of provisions among them. Gen. SULLY had collected all of the army that was effective in the neighborhood of Fort Larned, and posted them in proper position, which had a good effect upon the refractory Indians, and they had stated their willingness to await the action of their Great Father in sending them provisions. The reason why the Kiowas have not been supplied with arms and ammunition is because of their recent violations of treaty stipulations, they having made war upon the Kaws, which are friendly to the whites, besides having invaded the Government reservations for warlike purposes. About 1,200 lodges, consisting of 6,000 Indians, were present at the Council held by Gen. SULLY. Many of them were still in the neighborhood of Fort Larned, but up to the date of Superintendent MURPHY's report, everything was quiet, although some of the Indians had been stealing whenever they could get an opportunity.

The reported killing of a lieutenant and five soldiers, some days ago, is denied by Mr. MURPHY. Reports state that while the Indians are now quiet, it is probable that, unless they are aided by the Government, they may resort to extensive stealing rather than starve, which may lead to other serious difficulties this Fall, unless provision is made to keep them from suffering for food. The Indian Department, however, feels assured that with the means of provision now under the direction of Gen. SHERMAN all difficulties will be averted with the Indians.

VIRGINIA BANK CONTRACTS.

A dispatch from Richmond to the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* states that Judge MEREDITH, of the Circuit Court, has decided in the case of the Exchange and Farmers' Bank against certain parties, for the recovery in current funds of debts contracted prior to the war, that the banks are compelled to take their own issues in discharge of the obligations. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

IMPORT STATISTICS.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has just completed the statistics of our imposts from all foreign countries to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1868, specie and bullion being included. The total is $371,970,441; total for the previous year, $411,731,104—showing a decrease of $40,000,000. Our heaviest importations during the year occurred in March last, and the whole movement is constant and steady at the rate of about one million and a tenth per diem. The table includes the returns from the Pacific Coast, embracing California, Oregon and Alaska. The statistics are compiled from an aggregate of nearly 40,000 pages of returns.

POST OFFICE CONTRACTORS.

A paragraph telegraphed hence saying, among other things, that the voluntary increase of pay granted by the Postmaster-General to contractors on the Northwestern routes has added considerably to the deficit of the Department. There is authority for saying that this assertion is entirely without foundation, as the Postmaster-General has, under the law, no discretion in fixing the amount of pay for service on any route, as increased compensation for service can be allowed only in proportion to the increase of service.

PATENTS ISSUED.

Two hundred and twenty-one patents were issued from the Patent Office for the week ending to-morrow. In the same period, 385 applications have been made, and 72 caveats entered.

Col. W. M. SMALLWOOD was to-day designated by the Postmaster-General to take charge of the Post Office at New-Orleans, in place of the present incumbent, who has been suspended under charges.

INTERNAL REVENUE SOLICITOR.

Solicitor of Internal Revenue BINCKLEY will enter upon the discharge of his duties to-morrow.

GAUGERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

No gaugers and storekeepers under the Spirits and Tobacco Tax law have yet been formally appointed. There are many applicants. About one hundred and twenty commissions for the former class have been made out at the Internal Revenue Bureau, but have not been signed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

BOSTON.

Political Gossip—The Politics of an Ex-Minister Plenipotentiary—The Boston Democracy Audesespoir—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 30, 1868.

It having been recommended in certain influential quarters that Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS should be the successor of Senator SUMNER, quite a lively controversy has sprung up regarding that distinguished gentleman's political *status*, and nobody as yet seems to have discovered whether he is for GRANT and COLFAX or sympathizes with the New-York nominations. Perhaps this comes of Mr. ADAMS having neglected to publish in the *Village Screamer* a pronunciamiento containing his views in detail upon the merits of the respective candidates for the highest offices in the land within the gift of the American people; or perhaps it is the conservatism which has always characterized that stateman's conduct, that led Mr. GREELEY to express the thought that it is not certain that Mr. ADAMS is in favor of the election of the Chicago candidate. Now, it strikes your correspondent that the man who on the 28th of February, 1861, said that he would "do his best" to "forward the views" of the five millions of Southrons that wanted to withdraw from the Union, is not the man to judge the patriotism of Mr. ADAMS, who a month before said in the House of Representatives, "Shall we help to obliterate the associations that cluster around the glorious struggle for independence, or stultify the labors of the patriots who erected this magnificent political edifice upon the adamantine base of human liberty?" and who by diplomacy prevented what the "philosopher" expressed a desire to see realized. Touching Mr. ADAMS' position, it is only necessary to say a few words. Many of the friends of Mr. SUMNER in this city are still exceedingly concernrd about the Ex-Minister's future course, and have attempted to ridicule the outside Press for assuming to express an opinion upon the subject. They think, though they are not quite confident, that Mr. ADAMS is by no means in sympathy with the Chicago nominations; but if they were as fully informed about his conservatism as they should be, and as they easily could be, they would no longer vex themselves about that gentleman's position in this canvass. When Mr. ADAMS denies that he is in sympathy with the loyal sentiment of the people, and is in favor of the election to the Presidency of a man whose candidature commits him to the extreme and reckless doctrine of another man, involving another revolution, then it will be time enough for our nervous politicians to question Mr. ADAMS' patriotism. The fact that Mr. ADAMS has been recommended by some of the most influential Republicans in the State for the popular branch of Congress, while others think he should go into the Senate, does not look much like his joining in the "rebel yell" for SEYMOUR and BLAIR with such "true patriots" as WADE HAMPTON, FORREST, TOOMBS, B. H. HILL, SEMMES and others. No person is, that I know of, authorized to speak for Mr. ADAMS upon this subject; but it is not necessary for him to parade his political views before the public; and it is well known here that the Democrats have more confidence in the political faith of the "next Governor of Massachusetts," than they have in Mr. ADAMS giving support to the exponents of a policy which menaces the country with strife and dishonor. There was a time, it has been alleged, when the Ex-Minister did not look with satisfaction upon the policy of Congress. There were thousands of conservative Republicans and conservative Republican newspapers that criticised Congress for its shortcomings; but it cannot be inferred from this that Mr. ADAMS has become a political heretic. The times have changed, and it only remains to be said that, although the Ex-Minister is not apt to be over-communicative with his friends in expressing his opinions, any more than he is disposed to lean upon authorities for his sense of duty. Mr. ADAMS will soon be heard from in his own chosen way, and that those politicians who think his is an equivocal position upon the real political issues will find themselves badly disappointed.

THE BOSTON DEMOCRACY.

The promised ratification meeting by the unterrified at Faneuil Hall has not yet come off, though Thursday evening was to have witnessed the "eloquence, the shouts, and cheers, and wild stamping" for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. A number of reasons are assigned for the failure: that the "bloated bondholders" in the party refused to come down with the stamps to pay expenses, and that no ratification meeting is necessary at this time. But the true reasons are that the Committee are unable to get the speakers they want, and that it will be better to hold the meeting after the people shall have returned from the country. Good reasons. But considering that the "heft" of the Democratic voters here never go out of town, it is not perfectly clear to some minds that the excuses of the Committee are tenable. The fact of it is the Democracy here have not got over their disappointment, and are in no mood to listen to harangues. The leaders, too, are out of joint, and they sympathize with other politicians who have accused the august BELMONT and others of lukewarmness in the cause, and a reluctance to furnish the material aid. Western or Southern speakers, who may come here to "talk," will be under the necessity of preparing their speeches for this latitude. It will not do for them to indorse the Pendletonian financial theory, for that would make the coupons of our Democratic bondholders flutter with anxiety, nor would it do for men of the Blair stripe to talk at random, for there are too many of our fallen heroes lying under Southern soil. In the meantime the Republicans are doing good work. They are thoroughly aroused, and large meetings are being held in the various wards, to the great discomfiture of the Democracy.

PERSONAL.

The adjournment of Congress has brought home a number of our Representatives. Hon. HENRY WILSON has gone to his quiet home in Natick, to recuperate for the work which he has laid out in the canvass. He will go into Maine first and assist Gov. CHAMBERLAIN to a reëlection. In that State the Democracy propose to win votes by the "tract" system, appealing to the poor men to vote for SEYMOUR, if they would escape being crushed by the "bondholders." The leaders are afraid to meet the Republicans on the stump. The editor of the only two-cent paper here has again caught the Congressional fever, and is speaking pieces in favor of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. I once heard him solemnly declare in Faneuil Hall that his allegiance to the Republican Party could never be broken. Men change as well as things. He thinks he sees a Democratic majority in his district, and hence he is of the opinion that the New-York ticket will be elected. I am afraid that Mr. BAILEY's "coat-tail is not long enough" to do him much good this year. Gen. BUTLER was in town yesterday. If he goes down to Prince Edward Island and stays there several months he will endanger his chances for a reëlection. Somebody says that Speaker COLFAX knew what he was about when he appointed the Doctor to engineer the statistical mission among the Bluenoses. His absence will necessarily keep him from doing mischief to the Republican Party by advocating his financial heresies; so, instead of snuffing the ocean air of Gloucester beach, the Doctor will reinvigorate his physical system in the "ancient and fish-like" atmosphere of a little island which is anxious to become the property of our great Uncle.

VIGIL.

An Irregularly Enacted Prohibitory Liquor Law.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, July 31.

Up in the First Ward there is a little out-of-the-way saloon where lager-bier and whisky, from the "forty-rod" to the "kill-round-the-corner" brand is sold to all who apply. The place has long been an eye-sore to the good women of the neighborhood, and much ingenuity has been expended in devising a way to break it up. There is a point where endurance ceases, and it came in the case in question last Monday night about 12 o'clock. At that hour a half dozen of the women, all wives and mothers who had waited patiently for their husbands to return home, and waited vainly, marched into the saloon. If there were ever a determined, resolute, indignant set of women, it was this party. They marched in with bold front and flashing eyes. They marched straight to the tables where sat their half-boozy husbands, perfectly oblivious of home, and they commenced a stump speech—not one of them for the party, but each for herself, individually and emphatically. The speech was long drawn out. It was confined to no particular dialect, for it run through English, German, Irish, Norwegian, and, if we mistake not, a little shrill Polish. It was honest indignation, bitter reproach, motherly pleading, heartfelt entreaty and eager denunciation. It was something like Babel, and was spread on in doses so that each visitor got a little, and the saloon-keeper got it all. There were some tears and there was much anger that would not stoop to tears.

The astonished card-players looked up stupidly from their game, and then joined in the speech. One can imagine a dozen people who know how to talk all doing their loudest, their hardest and their best to be heard; and above all, one can imagine the excited saloon-keeper running about, three beer seidles in each hand, shouting and gesticulating, the seidles now over his head, now at his side, now set upon the table to rest for an instant, then to be picked up and slashed about. One can imagine how the words of entreaty squeaked and wheezed and whistled out of the saloon keeper's mouth as he begged and pleaded that they would not make his house "disorderly" and have the Police down upon him, and have the neighbors complaining of him in the morning. One can imagine all this, but one cannot describe it. Such a scene is not often witnessed. The women grew more and more indignant, the husbands began to get angry, and the saloon keeper was just going off into a paroxysm of despair, when a private watchman came in to see what was the matter. Everybody was quiet in an instant—there was not a sound to be heard save the saloon-keeper trying to convince the new comer that it was nothing, each and every one of the women telling him the wrongs perpetrated upon her, and each and every one of the men trying to tell him that his wife had made a fool of herself. This slight confusion was quieted by the watchman threatening to send for a policeman and have them all taken to the Station House, and each woman finally took her lord and master on her arm and went home grumbling and growling. The next morning (Tuesday,) after their husbands were at work, the women again waited upon the saloon-keeper and told him if he persisted in keeping their husbands out at night they would get together and demolish his saloon to pieces, spilling his liquor, and spilling him too if he interfered. Since then, at 9 o'clock promptly the saloon closes, and any lingerer is coaxed or threatened out of the place. It is needless to say the women think they have gained their point, and are as happy as they can be.

The Late Bank Defalcation in Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser Aug. 3.

The following, purporting to be a sketch of how the late bank defalcation occurred, and the manner of its accomplishment, we copy from the *Saturday Evening Gazette*. It derives its main importance from the inference that it was prepared by the defaulting cashier, whose conduct, however, it contains nothing to justify and but little to excuse:

A man calls at a certain bank and expresses a desire to open an account, intimating that it will not be worth much, yet as a matter of convenience would like the favor. Upon due inquiry he is found to be respectable, and accordingly accepted. For quite a period the manner of conducting his business has the appearance of care and system. But at the bank the business has increased rapidly. Depositors have been added daily, and in every department the work has doubled, with no additional assistance. Especially so has this been the case in the book-keepers' department, in which centres in this bank all the details of the institution. As a national bank, the work has increased the necessity of making many returns, especially if many national securities are sold. Consequently the work unwittingly and unintentionally gets behindhand. In every bank a daily balance is required, proved. Here the balances were struck without the proof, the book-keeper hoping, and fully believing that every day would give him the opportunity and leisure to make up the lost ground. But the business is too large, too immense to admit of it. Hence the opportunity for large and numerous blunders. The daily slate or card which ought to show the real condition of the bank, is made up for want of this very proof. the book-keeper is fearful, nervous and ambitious, and from other causes dislikes to ask for aid if possible he can avoid it. Accounts now begin to get confused and irregular, and blunders and complaints are frequent. In this dilemma our friend first spoken of, apparently has overdrawn. The book-keeper calls on him, states what he thinks the fact, and he replies it is impossible. Of course the book-keeper feels uncertain, not being able to furnish proof, and returns to examine, and see if it be so or not; at the same time for fear of being wrong, he is unable to have our friend's check refused. The account, however, is unquestionably overdrawn, and again the book-keeper calls on our friend and insists that he must look the matter up. The checks are asked for, and behold, such as were given as memorandums (borrowed and received, although not marked so,) have been presented and paid. The fear that possesses the mind of the book keeper no tongue can tell. Fear is the strongest emotion that can seize upon the human mind, here it had its full sway. Our friend promised immediately to cover the overdraft from resources already negotiated for—and controlled by all the feelings that a man can experience when placed in such a terrible position, (for the overdraft now shows a large amount,) coupled with promises—the book-keeper consents to wait. The account is still enlarging, and our friend does not seem to meet his promises. The book-keeper calls again and again, receives the statement that money is coming—and the accounts will be made good. Fear and overwork have done sad work for the book-keeper, and he knows not what to do. Having no advisor or counsellor, he waits for our friend—who by means thus unwarrantably obtained, begins to increase and move out in different channels of business—stating by so doing he can save the bank, the book-keeper and himself. Day by day, week by week, month by month, this matter goes along, almost every day the book-keeper calling on our friend and he pacifying the terrible alarm by positive assurance that he can recover himself but wants a little more time.

At this juncture the bookkeeper very unexpectedly is offered the berth of cashier of the bank, which he accepts, taking with him part of the accounts, among them our friend's, but this he cannot keep long, as it would seem that he did so for some obvious purpose. And now the cashier has to resort to strategic means to cover the fearful position our friend has placed him in, by still retaining what is termed the foreign accounts. Each morning, as the clearing comes in, he endeavors always to assume the checks himself, thereby retaining enough of our friend's to prevent his being overdrawn apparently. And be it remembered that almost hourly did the cashier plead with our friend, and beg and beseech him, in the name of every endearment on earth to save him. And the same reply would come, only wait just a little longer, and, "as sure as the laws of gravitation exist, you can be saved." This was a frequent expression of our friend. This condition of things has now done sad work for our cashier. He had gone as far as his nervous system would allow, and he breaks down suddenly. Taken in a fainting fit, he is conveyed to his home, but returns to the bank for a short time each day for the better part of two weeks. In the meanwhile the card, or state of the bank is being made up by others, and for the first time for years examined, and the discrepancies which have existed for two years and upward discovered. The rest is well known to the public.

Curious Swindling Dodge in Canada.

From the Hamilton (Ont.) Times, July 31.

A bold and decidedly original swindling dodge has just developed itself in the rural districts west of here, and been successful in deluding several farmers, as far as heard from, out of considerable sums of money. Two sharpers have lately started out, pretending to be engineers engaged in the survey of a new railway line. These scientific gents were first heard of in the township of West Flamboro', and were pushing their enterprize vigorously. Their mode was to appear suddenly in the vicinity of a farmer's residence and commence their engineering operations with as much uproar as convenient, one of the rascals carrying a guide-pole, and the other some hundred yards off, with bogus apparatus, pretending to strike the line. The party whose premises were thus invaded without leave or explanation, made bold to inquire the objects of the movement, and was informed that the right of way was all secured, and that his dwelling would have to be removed just twenty feet one side, and that very shortly, to clear the line of the new railway. This startling piece of intelligence led to some argument, resulting in the accommodating engineers proposing to run the line a few yards one side, by going back a mile or so to make the deviation, provided the farmer would consent to pay a small consideration for the trouble and delay, about $25 being the demand. The trick was successfully practiced on three parties in the township named, on Wednesday, the imaginary railway line making some astonishing curves to "take in" the different victims.

Illness of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

From the Washington Chronicle, Aug. 3.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS is still in this city, at his residence on Capitol Hill. He is in a quite feeble state of health, but hopes to take his departure for Lancaster on Thursday next. To a friend who called on him yesterday he expressed doubt as to whether he should be able to return to the Capital at the next meeting of Congress, but manifested no anxiety on the subject, save that he would fain live to see the noble principles of the Republican Party, in their purity, triumph over the obstacles and resistance now opposing them. He is at present confined to his bed, but on his visitor's entrance he had an attendant prop him up with pillows, and conversed with much interest and animation on public affairs. His engrossing thought appears to be the triumph of the Republican Party, not in its organization merely, but also in the just interests which give it its vitality. Especially does he earnestly long for the preservation of the party from the malign influence of the selfish or corrupt men who always attach themselves to the ruling political organization. He spoke for some minutes with great earnestness, animation and eloquence, deeply impressing his listener with the depth and sincerity of his interest in the public welfare of the country and the success of those principles of which he has been so constant and unswerving an advocate.

Work Done by the Connecticut Legislature.

From the Hartford Courant, Aug. 1.

The General Assembly adjourns this forenoon, after a session of twelve weeks and four days, the longest on record. The work done is not indicated by the length of the session, but as usual the facts accomplished are a mixture of good and bad. It elected a sound, radical, able and honorable United States Senator—Ex-Gov. BUCKINGHAM—passed many good bills relating to education; appropriated $200,000 more toward completing the General Hospital for the Insane, (which will be the best in the Union;) elected Ex-Gov. WILLIAM T. MINOR Judge of the Superior Court, in place of Judge GIDEON HALL, deceased; revised the Registry laws in the interest of fair play and a lawful vote; authorized two bridges over the Connecticut River; protected the State against fraudulent naturalization; chartered a Disciplinary and Industrial School for vagrant girls, giving it $10,000; defeated the projected consolidation of the Hartford and New-Haven and New-York and New-Haven Railroad; rejected the general free Railroad bill; refused a charter to the "Parallel" or Derby and State Line Road; chartered the railroad from Hartford to Saybrook, and everybody else's railroad (to some extent with the vicious system of bonding towns;) tinkered a little at constitutional amendments; gave extra compensation to every employe for regular services called extra; reduced the State tax from three mills to two mills and a half, calculating, nevertheless, to reduce the State debt $200,000; held the longest session ever known, thus wasting a handsome sum of money; took two mileages, while the law says they shall have but one; gave the Speaker a handsome present; and finally, to the relief of reporters and newspapers, adjourned.

The West Hoboken Homicide—Inquest over the Body of Patrick Madden.

Mr. Coroner WHITE resumed the inquest last evening on the body of PATRICK MADDEN, who was killed on Sunday, the 26th of July, at Hoboken, in a quarrel with a lager-beer saloon keeper named ROCHE, details of which have been published in the TIMES. The accused party, ROCHE, appeared in the Court-room. He is a man apparently about 35 years of age, has sandy whiskers and moustache. He sat quite still during the investigation, giving no evidence of emotion whatever.

The first witness called was *Frederick E. Rowland*, No. 274 Washington-street, Hoboken, who deposed as follows: I went to the foot of the hill on July 26 to see what damage the fire had done; this was about six P. M.; stopped at Roman's cottage for a glass of ale; while in the cottage I observed a crowd rush out of the cottage; the crowd ran up to the foot of the hill; I slowly followed until I came to the Shades; as I arrived there I saw a man lying on the stoop; he had a cut in his pants; my attention was next called to parties trying to break in the door of the house; one of them had a big banister with which he beat the door; a man wearing the badge of a Deputy Sheriff attempted to stop him; one of the men on the stoop exclaimed, "he stabbed him, and I am going to get in:" I then saw the front door open, and turning my head around I saw the side door open and a man rush from that out; I thought he was trying to get out of the way; I again directed my attention to the front door, and saw the two men who had attempted to get in suddenly run down the stoop; I followed them and saw another man who had rushed out of the side door lying on the road on his back; there was a second man over him on his hands and knees; after the two men rushed down the stoop the tallest of them kicked the man lying on the road on his back; kicked him on the head with his feet; the Deputy Sheriff then attempted to interfere; next saw a woman come and attempted to pull the tall man away; I then saw the man lying on his back on the road, take a chisel he held in his right hand, and drive it into the man over him; the one on the top then tossed his arm up, fell on his back and said, "I am gone;" the Deputy Sheriff then took hold of the party who had committed the deed, and pulled him away; the man I saw stabbed lay at that time on his back in the road and bled very freely; I turned round and saw Lawrence Lawlor and asked him where I could find a physician; he said at Hoboken; I told them the best they could do was to get one as soon as possible, for I thought the man was bleeding to death; a man standing by attempted to staunch the wound; a horse car passing shortly afterward, the wounded man and prisoner were taken on the car for Hoboken; knew nothing of any other wounded person; remained there for a time and then walked home; went to St. Mary's Hospital subsequently, and there saw the man I had seen on the stoop, and the man stabbed in the road.

On cross-examination by Mr. STOUT, Acting District Attorney, witness said that the man stabbed under the left arm was the person stabbed in the road; there were but two men taking any active part on the stoop; he believed the man who came out at the side door was the prisoner; the man lying on his back on the road was the person who came out at the side door: he was struggling in the road with one man, and kicked in the face by a big drunken fellow, who had before then been at the stoop; prisoner then struck his nearest assailant, and after being pulled away he said, "I'll teach the sons of —— not to come into my house and kick up a disturbance;" the officer then took hold of him and he said, "I will go with you;" saw no other man stabbed; all the parties were intoxicated.

After a few questions from Messrs. HOFFMAN and CAREY, solicitors, the witness retired.

James Evener, Deputy Sheriff, was the next witness. He was examined by the Coroner: On Sunday, 26th July, I saw six men at Mr. Roman's Cottage; this was about 6 P. M.; they were quite noisy and all in liquor; I got them out of Mr. Roman's, and closed his doors; I told them to go home, and they started up toward Michael Roche's on their way home; a few minutes afterward heard a noise; ran up to Roche's house and saw the doors open; the men were fighting in the entry; I got them out of the entry and the doors were closed; I thought Mr. Roche was inside then; I next came outside, and saw a man batting at the door; heard another say a man was stabbed; a tall man had the club; he was beating at the door; I tried to stop him; he dropped the club and ran out in the street, where Mr. Roche and the other man were fighting; then Mr. Roche stabbed the one he had down; I saw the tall man kick Mr. Roche; I think the prisoner stabbed the tall man on the street, both of them with the chisel, one and a-half inches wide; I got between them and arrested Mr. Roche; he stabbed the one down in the breast, and raised the chisel up and stabbed the tall man in the bowels; the tall man then ran up the road, but was brought back by somebody; cars were stopped, and the injured parties and prisoner were carried to Weehawken Police Station.

In answer to Mr. Stout, witness said he saw no one struck before the parties were ejected from the house; after that he saw the affray between the big man, (Madden,) Canavan and Roche; Roche made no resistance when arrested; saw prisoner early that afternoon; then showed him an ax, chisel and revolver; he said parties had attempted to burn his house on the Saturday previous.

In answer to Mr. Hoffman, witness said Roche appeared to be intoxicated that day.

To a Juror—The man (Canavan) was lying on his back when Roche stabbed him; the tall man was kicking Roche at the time; prisoner then having stabbed the man under him, stabbed the man who was stooping over him; the men stabbed were drunk; so was Roche.

Robert Browne deposed: Between 3 and 5 o'clock on Sunday I saw a fight in Roche's house; saw Mr. Roche on his back, and a man had his foot raised ready to kick him; saw another man strike him in the face with his fist; saw Mrs. Roche part them; saw Mr. Roche then go into the cellar and come out with a chisel in his hand; he went through the hallway; saw him come out of the side door, chisel in hand; saw him draw his hand back after he got off the stoop, but can't say whether he stabbed anybody; next saw a man on top of Mr. Roche, and again saw them both roll over, so weak they could not stand; saw Mr. Evener take Roche by the collar and put him into a car; saw no stabbing; saw a club in the hall, which was held by one of the men.

In answer to Mr. HOFFMAN, witness said that when Mr. Roche came out of his house he was caught round the neck by one man.

Lawrence Laurell, constable, examined by the Coroner: On the 26th of July, about a quarter past six, I was sitting at Dossman's Hotel when I noticed a disturbance at Roche's stoop; I went there; when within 100 feet of Roche's house I saw a man going toward the hill, with somebody leading him; his bowels were protruding, and he was trying to keep them up; he fell shortly afterward; when right in front of the house he saw a man bleeding from his breast; was not present during the fight.

The inquest was then adjourned until this evening.

GRAND BALL AT LONG BRANCH.—The first grand ball of the season takes place at the Stetson House on Thursday evening, Aug. 6. Extensive preparations are being made to make it more than a success, the affair being in the hands of an able committee.

An old, extensive shirt house, anxious to reduce stock, will, for one week, at VAILS', No. 141 Fulton-st. retail the very best "New-York Mills" shirts at $32 a dozen, *including one dozen finest linen collars worth $3, with every dozen shirts*. Single shirts, $2 65. Also excellent shirts at $1 75. Muslin drawers, 75c. Best Jean drawers, $1, &c. An opportunity like this to obtain first-class goods at *less* than the wholesale price to retailers, will not occur again very soon.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Dyspeptics Should Try a Bottle of PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS, which are of unequaled efficacy in supplying strength to the entire system. Invalids recovering from any severe attack of sickness will also find these Bitters peculiarly beneficial in restoring lost strength.

Agents, HEGEMAN & CO.

"A Clincher."

Why is it that such hotels as the Fifth-avenue, St. Nicholas, St. James, St. Germain, Earl's, Westminster, Hoffman House, Spingler House, Stevens House, Everett House, Revere House, &c., &c., use KNOWLE'S INSECT DESTROYER in preference to all others? Simply because they have tried the others, and found them wanting, and pronounce KNOWLE'S INSECT DESTROYER the *only* article sufficiently powerful to be at all times reliable and satisfactory. KNOWLE'S INSECT DESTROYER is put up for hotels, steamers, hospitals, prisons and families, in bottles, 25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2. Great saving by buying large sizes. Sold by all druggists. Depot at C. N. CRITTENTON'S, No. 7 6th-av.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

OSTROM—PIERCE.—On Wednesday, July 29, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. George Van Deurs, Rev. ALVIN OSTROM, of Franklin, N. J., to Miss FANNIE M. PIERCE, of Troy, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, ELIZA ANN, wife of Lewis P. Atkinson, and daughter of the late Joseph Giraud, of New-York.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 13 Bond-st., Brooklyn, this day at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

BRADY.—At Far Rockaway, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 3, SARAH LOUISE, wife of Edmund B. Brady.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONANT.—On Monday, Aug. 3, EDITH DUNLAP, infant daughter of Alonzo G. and Anna Dunlap Conant, aged 1 month and 6 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the parents, No. 304 East 18th-st., on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

CONDIT.—At his residence, at Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 2, CALVIN CONDIT, Esq., formerly of this City, in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRANE.—At Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday, July 30, THOMAS SMITH CRANE, son of Daniel and Essie A. Crane, of Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., in the 35th year of his age.

DOE.—On Sabbath, Aug. 2, WILHELMINA JOHNSTON, daughter of Charles L. and Lizzie Doe, aged 6 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Jefferson-av., Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, (to-day,) at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

DEUSCHER.—On Monday, Aug. 3, Mrs. THERESE DEUSCHER, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends and those of her son, Theo. J. Deuscher, are invited to attend her funeral from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., on Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock, where a Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul.

DORNIN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 1, MAMIE, only child of William O. and Mary J. Dornin, aged 15 months.

Funeral services at Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock.

FOSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 1, of cholera infantum, GEORGE NORTH, son of Chester M. and Harriet M. Foster, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 322 Cumberland-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock.

GARVIE.—At Shawangunk, Ulster County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 30, WILLIAM J. GARVIE, aged 2 years and 7 months.

HUTCHINSON.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday, Aug. 1, JOHN B. HUTCHINSON, aged 30 years, late of Washington, D. C.

His remains will be taken to Pepperell, Mass., for interment.

MILLS.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Monday, July 3, CHARLES JUDSON, twin son of Wm. Henry and Rebecca S. Mills, aged 1 year, 2 months and 24 days.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday's paper.

MOSHER.—At Norwalk, on Saturday, Aug. 1, of dropsy, PINKHAM MOSHER, aged 70 years.

His funeral will be attended from the Seventh-day Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., this day, (Tuesday,) the 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Cars leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M.

OVERBAUGH.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, HATTIE E., only daughter of A. W. and the late Mary A. Overbaugh, in the 8th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 84 Morton-st., on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PIRNIE.—At Sunny Brae, on Sunday, Aug. 2, PETER PIRNIE, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, East Chester, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mt. Vernon to meet the train leaving New-Haven Railroad Depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11½ A. M.

☞ Perthshire (Scotland) papers please copy.

PURDY.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 2, CATHERINE, wife of W. M. Purdy, and daughter of Jane and the late A. G. Valentine.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 10 East 41st-st., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

PERRY.—On Monday, Aug. 3, Mrs. MARY R. PERRY, aged 56 years, 9 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 132 Thompson-st., on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROHR.—On Sunday, Aug. 2, in Baltimore, REBECCA VAN WINKLE, wife of John J. Rohr, of New-York.

Funeral from Rev. O. B. Frothingham's Church, 40th-st., near 6th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

SINCLAIR.—On Sunday, Aug. 2, at Newburg, N. Y., CATHARINE E., wife of the late Robert Sinclair, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, J. B. J. Fenton, No. 263 Liberty-st., Newburg, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 12 M.

SELLAR.—On Monday, July 20, at Folkestone, Kent, England, after a few days illness, ADELE LEONIDE, aged 33 years, the wife of Thomas Sellar, formerly of Liverpool.

SUCH.—At Petersham, Mass., on Friday, July 31, GEORGIANA, dearly beloved daughter of George and Anna Such, aged 1 year and 5 months.

WURZBACH.—At Girard, Penn., on Monday, July 27, Mrs. MAGGIE A. WURZBACH, late Riggs, in the 41st year of her age, of congestion of the brain.

SMART.—At Evergreen Lawn, Flushing, on 7th day, 8th month, 1st, ELIZABETH FRANKLIN, wife of William Smart, in the 71st year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on 4th day, the 5th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further notice. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M. Carriages at Flushing Depot.

TODD.—On Friday evening, July 31, ELIZABETH MALLOCH, wife of John Todd.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 98 Bond, corner of Bergen-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS.

FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

The attention of the trade and the public in general is called to the above-named preparation for making that pleasant and healthy Summer beverage known as KNAPP'S CELEBRATED ROOT BEER.

It is put up in 40 cent, 75 cent, and $4 bottles, also in gallon cans at $12, for making 10, 25, 200, and 800 gallons of the Beer. For sale by P. B. KNAPP & Co., No. 362 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 24 Dey-st.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR and whiskers, neat judicious, appropriate. Shaving, dyeing, No. 266 Broadway. Hair Dye, 50c.; best in use. Sold by all druggists.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

Murder on the Whaling Bark Java.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* publishes the following letter from the first officer of the whaling bark *Java*, of that port:

SOURABAYA, May 22, 1868.

CAPT. S. W. CROSBY—*Dear Sir*: According to promise made before leaving home, I will now write you, and give you at home a true account of the murder on board of the *Java*, on the night of the 8th of May, in which our third mate, JOHN H. JONES, of Fairhaven, was the victim. The facts are as follows:

We were lying at anchor in Flores Straits, waiting for the tide to turn. After we came to anchor, a boat came from Larantuck with the Governor and two other Europeans, offering to assist us in any way they could. Larantuck is a small town, ten miles from where we lay, and about six miles from the entrance to the Strait. After having some talk with them in regard to recruits, Capt. KEMPTON thought it best to take a boat and go up to the town, get what recruits he could, and come back in the morning, and by so doing save time. After Capt. KEMPTON left, at about 9 o'clock in the evening, I set the watches, (the boat-steerers having the same,) gave my orders and went below, being very sleepy, not having slept any for the past forty-two hours, on account of having arrived in the Straits the night previous, which are only half a mile wide. About 12 o'clock at midnight I was startled out of a sound sleep by a cry on deck. I jumped out on deck, and as I reached it was knocked down by some one behind me, who struck me on the back of the head. As I struck the deck, I was taken up by two or more persons who carried me into the waist and lashed me up to the lash-rail. While tying me up they hit me twice on the head with a billet of wood. By that time I was nearly insensible. After the villains had secured me, they lowered the waist-boat and left the ship—two boat-steerers and four sailors, six in all. Mr. JONES was lying in a hammock on deck. They fell upon him and beat him so, that he lived but twenty-six hours, in great agony. WM. G. PARKER, the head of the gang, steered the second mate, and was a very still fellow. He belongs at the Head of Acushnet; has a brother who has been master of the *Orray Taft* two voyages. He came from a very likely family. The others were Irish and English. After the villians left I was out of my head about one hour from the wound I received. After I came to I found that the ship was adrift. We anchored in forty-five fathoms, sixty fathoms chain out, one-quarter of a mile from shore, so that when the tide turned the ship went with the tide. Capt. KEMPTON, after consulting with the second mate and myself, thought it best to go to Sourabaya and get some men, as we are only nineteen all told. We have taken sixty barrels sperm oil.

CHARLES BATES.

The Kansas Democratic State Convention made a characteristic mistake. Desiring to display a banner during the session, a captured rebel flag was selected from the Adjutant-General's office and unfurled, but it was sent back when its character was discovered.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 3, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	115¼	....
Coupon, 1881.....	115¾	115½
5-20 Reg., 1862....	109⅝	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114¼	114½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅞	111
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112⅛	112¼
5-20 C., '65, Jan. & July........	108⅝	108¾
5-20 C., '67........	108⅞	109
5-20 C., '68........	108⅞	109
10-40 Registered.	104⅞	....
10-40 Coupon....	108½	108⅝
Gold..............	145⅝	145⅞

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.

FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their 6 ₩ cent. gold bonds at 97½ ₩ cent. and accrued interest. The road extends from St. Louis, 283 miles, to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were.......... $2,675,874 00
Operating expenses.......... 1,956,644 00
Net earnings were.......... $719,230 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were.......... $3,003,681 31
Operating expenses were.......... 2,030,626 38
Net earnings.......... $973,054 92

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $133,679 69.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road, as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ₩ cent. bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. JAMES PUNNETT, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. MURDOCK, President Continental National Bank, New-York, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August, in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprise; already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.

W. B. OGDEN, President.

HENY F. VAIL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $32,000, and for the annual election of Trustees.

A. STODDART, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank*,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 Chatham-square.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868 - - - - 115,880
TOTAL - - - - - - - $315,880

At an election for Directors, held at this office, July 6, 1868, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Edward B. Fellows, Chas. D. Bailey, Samuel Raynor, Harrison Hall, David McAlpin, Oliver W. Woodford, William Simpson, Jacob Miller, Joseph Rose, Richard E. Peterson, Edgar M. Crawford, John B. Simpson, Joseph Whitfield, John Robinson, John Ash, William Peet, S. R. Comstock, James Y. Watkins, Merritt H. Smith, Jonathan Purdy, David Mahony, James L. Stewart, George J. Hamilton, Edwin A. Hopkins, David Armstrong, Seth P. Squires, S. S. Van erhoef, John Short, William R. Foster, Smith Barker, Isaac H. Smith, Henry H. Belcher.

At a meeting of the Board, held subsequent to said election, Edward B. Fellows was unanimously elected President, and Chas. D. Bailey Vice-President.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 30, 1868.

Cash Capital and Surplus, $270,862 24.

At a recent election, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FRED'D SCHUCHARDT,	H. BLYDENBURGH,
ADRIAN ISELIN,	JOSIAH H. BURTON,
EDW'D BURCKHARDT,	JAQUES GUEDIN,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN,	SAM'L M. BECKLEY,
N. W. STUYVESANT,	ALEX. M. AGNEW,
WM. BLOODGOOD,	RICH. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
WM. F. CARY, Jr.,	WM. H. GEBHARD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS,	ROB'T STUYVESANT,
DAVID JONES,	JOHN D. BREZ,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,	OLIVER K. KING,
EDWARD COOPER,	FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
W. D. WADDINGTON,	JOHN R. SMITH,
WM. SCHALL,	BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,	RICHARD M. HARISON,
	FRANKLIN H. DELANO.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, W. D. WADDINGTON, for President, and N. W. STUYVESANT, for Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $270,862 24.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company. Payable May 1, 1898.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT, FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:

Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.

Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted.

B. E. SMITH, President.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 28, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1 on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON R. W. COMPANY, guaranteed by the C. and I. C. R. W. Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., less Government tax.

B. E. SMITH, President.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

CITY OF PEORIA COUPONS.—COUPONS of the City of Peoria maturing Aug. 1, 1868, and payable in New-York, will be paid by

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
Corner Wall and William sts.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keep Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

FOR SALE

INSURANCE STOCKS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF BANK STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 22, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL.......... $200,000
SURPLUS.......... 130,423

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free from tax, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1868.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1868.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be re-opened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868.

THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 8th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., July 28, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable at their office in this City, on the 10th day of August, 1868, to the Stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as Stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., to the 10th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. Transfer book will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, Aug. 10, proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on the 1st of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 28, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BERKMAN, Cashier.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,

Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 ... CONKLIN & ...

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. WHITENACK and ISAAC WHITENACK, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM C. ANNAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 3, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB W. MOULD, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob W. Mould, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1868.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAXIMILLIAN H. KRUGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Maximillian H. Kruger, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, on the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1868.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC N. HALLADAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Isaac N. Halladay, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1868.

jy21-1aw3wTu

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. FAURE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John R. Faure, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

JAMES C. VOORHEES, Assignee,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN S. JOSEPHSON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Herman S. Josephson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of July, 1868.

jy21-1aw3wTu*

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK LEVINS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Patrick Levins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of July, 1868.

jy21-1aw3wTu*

JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,
No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 14.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD G. CATLIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward G. Catlin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OZIAS D. STEVENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ozias D. Stevens, of the town of Liberty, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABIEL P. BUSH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abiel P. Bush, of the town of Callicoon, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OBADIAH H. BUSH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Obadiah H. Bush, of the town of Fallsburg, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEELE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Steele, of the town of Callicoon, in the County of Sullivan, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUTHER BUSH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Luther Bush, of the town of Liberty, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S OR TRUSTEE'S NOTICE OF appointment.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WILLIAM A. ELLERY, Jr., bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William A. Ellery, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 23d day of June, A. D., 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1868.

jy21-1aw3wTu*

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILBER LAURENT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Wilber Laurent, of the town of Neversink, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY H. BUSH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Anthony H. Bush, of the town of Cochecton, in the County of Sullivan, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY C. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry C. Brown, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

JOSEPH FINNIE,
No. 57 Broadway, New-York City,
Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED L. STEVENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alfred L. Stevens, of the town of Liberty, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUSTIN SHERMAN, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Austin Sherman, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

JOHN S. WILLARD, Assignee,
No. 289 Canal-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN ASH, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS L. McELRATH, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT BRISTOL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW WESSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Wesson, Walter & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery or any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 3, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS C. REMY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Lewis C. Remy, of the town of Greenville, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated July 18, 1868.

jy21-1aw3wTu

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILO McALPINE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Philo McAlpine, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1868.

au4-1aw3wTu*

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIGMUND LICHTENSTADTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sigmund Lichtenstadter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1868.

au4-1aw3wTu*

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN DAVIS, Junior, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1868.

au4-1aw3wTu*

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CURTIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his choice as assignee of William H. Curtis, of the town of Cochecton, in the County of Sullivan, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHAUNCEY M. SILLIMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Chauncey M. Silliman, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.

jy18-1aw3wTu*

JOHN SEDGWICK,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City,
Assignee.

NO. 1,631.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. THORP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles A. Thorp, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,
No. 30 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Smith, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of July, 1868.

jy28-1aw3wTu

JOHN P. MANN, Assignee,
No. 82 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. SICHER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles L. Sicher, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868.

jy28-1aw3wTu*

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORATIO BATES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Horatio Bates, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of July, 1868.

au4-1aw3wTu*

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BOLTIS M. SEGEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Boltis M. Segee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868.

au4-1aw3wTu*

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STANDARD BALANCES.

Druggists, Chemists, Apothecaries, Grocers, Confectioners, and all trades requiring SUPERIOR SCALES AND COUNTER BALANCES. V. W. BRINCKERHOFF, manufacturer and importer of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Articles, Chemists' Ware, Ess. Oils, Extracts, Colognes, Soaps, Sponges and Mediterranean products. New-York warehouse, No. 18 Beekman-st.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LAW BOOKS—A GOOD CHANCE for a young lawyer to start a library; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for them, having acquired them through a chattel mortgage. Address LAW BOOKS, No. 50 Middagh-st., Brooklyn.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States, Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND eye-glasses at No. 189 William-st., near Beekman.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW, (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1868. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8,000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty-eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this City.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit, on or before the 15th day of September next, satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder, for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

IMPROVEMENT OF OAK ORCHARD HARBOR, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of August, 1868, for the labor of rebuilding and extending the piers at Oak Orchard Harbor, New-York.

The price for the work must be stated at so much per linear foot of timber, and per pound of iron and spike used, and these prices must cover everything, including preparation of the old to receive the new work, and the completion of the piers to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge. The contractor must take the lumber and iron from the points where they may lie after inspection, and commence the work as soon as the contract is executed.

Bidders are requested to examine for themselves at Oak Orchard, and can also obtain information from the undersigned, or from Mr. James S. Lawrence, Assistant Engineer, Youngstown, N. Y.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs., Brevet Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 30, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS.—(Specification No. 26.)—In 122d and 123d sts., between 3d and 4th avs. (Specification No. 33.)—In 4th-av., between 59th and 62d sts., with branches, and in 66th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Specification No. 34.)—In 4th-av., between 70th and 74th sts., with branch in 70th-st. (Specification No. 35.)—In Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts.; West Waverley-place, between Christopher and West 10th sts.; Watts-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., and Church, between Lispenard and Walker sts. (Specification No. 36.)—In 126th-st., 132d and 133d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. (Specification No. 37.)—In 5th-av., between 52d and 54th sts., with branch in 53d-st. (Specification No. 38.)—Between 110th and 117th sts., and between 1st and 4th avs. (Specification No. 39.)—In 1st-av., from 120th-st., to and through 121st-st., to and near 2d-av. (Specification No. 40.)—In Eldridge-st., between Delancey and Rivington; Clinton, between Broome and Delancey; Columbia, between Delancey and Rivington; Henry, between Gouverneur and Grand; Monroe, between Jackson and Corlears, and Cherry, between Corlears and East sts.; and (Specification No. 41.)—Unfinished sewers, between 51st and 56th sts., and between 9th av. and Hudson River. PAVEMENTS—viz.: Nicolson pavements, in Franklin-st., between Elm and West Broadway; 19th-st., from 3d to 6th-av.; Irving-place, from 14th to 20th-st.; 6th-av., from 42d to 59th-st.; 33d-st., from 5th to 6th-av.; 24th-st., from Broadway to 6th-av.; Hall-place, from 6th to 7th-st.; and 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Rutherford-place. McGonegal pavement in 21st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; Fisk's concrete pavement in 124th-st., from 3d to 1st-av., and for the completion of the unfinished stone-block pavements in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st., and in 26th-st., from 3d-av. to East River.

The plans for the above works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1868.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until further notice, for the purchase of 60 AMBULANCES and 730 ARMY WAGONS, in lots of from ten upwards. They have all been used, but are still in serviceable order, and can be seen at Lincoln Depot, near this city. Propositions for selecting any number over ten from the lot will be entertained, if suitable prices are offered.

Bidders will be notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids, and payment in Government funds required prior to delivery. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals offered. Bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before acceptance or rejection.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked, "Proposals for the purchase of Ambulances or Wagons, or both, as the case may be; and bidders will give their Post Office address.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. and Depot Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, until noon, Aug. 7, at the office of GEO. R. JACKSON, President, No. 201 Centre-st., where a specification may be seen, for the masonry, filling, curbing, flagging and paving of the south approach to Harlem Bridge.

Security must be offered for the faithful performance of contract.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain; failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, NEAR Spring-st., treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, upon moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; only medicine to cure or no pay.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause may be, with or without medicine; circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry in in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A SAMPLE ROOM, WITH LEASE, stock and fixtures, insurance, license, &c.; best locality, below Wall-st., near Stock Exchange. Inquire at No. 35 Cedar-st., third floor.

IMPORTING AND JOBBING DRUG business of thirteen years' standing for sale for $50,000. For particulars, apply to C. VON HESSE, 39 Nassau-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT! GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—The celebrated and never-failing Mrs. VANHORN, from Europe; greatest business and medical clairvoyant known; she tells past, present and future; has that great Egyptian talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; likeness, and tells his name; lucky numbers. Fee, 50 cents to $1. Gentlemen not admitted. No. 204 West 24th-st., below 8th-av.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

We shall keep up through the dull season of Summer a full assortment of

RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
CORSETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
THREAD, LLAMA, AND SHETLAND SHAWLS,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
MILLINERY GOODS.

At our usual low prices, and we sell nothing but first-class goods.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.

At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,

FROM AUCTION.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.

1 CASE BLACK ALPACAS 62½c., WORTH $1.
1 CASE SCOTCH GINGHAMS 25c., WORTH 50c.
N. B.—SUITS MADE UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

R. H. MACY,

FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, ECOnomical and industrious girl to cook, wash and iron, or as general housework servant; good cook; very willing, reliable and trustworthy; best of reference given; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do plain sewing and chamberwork; or would take care of children; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 590 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; will do plain washing; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Will go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has lived with the best families in the City; no objections to the country or a private boarding house. Call for two days at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children, and do chamberwork, if required. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; can take care of a baby from its birth, or would take care of an invalid lady; good City reference. Please call at No. 18 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, excellent chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, young girls, &c.; City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, including baking and pastry; no objection to boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A very respectable English Protestant woman of 30; she thoroughly understands her business; can take charge of a child from its birth; good references; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; is intelligent and active; best of reference given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 1X West 40th-st., over the coach-house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class chambermaid or waitress; will do waiting and chamberwork together; has good City reference. Call for one day at No. 116 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Can be seen at her last employer's No. 20 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork; is a good sewer; or as regular waitress; City reference. Apply for two days at No. 453 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 83 10th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation; is a good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 28 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. No. 241 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A THOROughly competent coachman, grooms, gardeners, farm-hands, waiters, porters, servants, laborers, men lately landed, and help of every description. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who has had several years experience in England and this country; has special recommendation for grape growing under glass from his last employer. Address E. K., Alfred Bridgman's seed store, No. 878 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City and country references; has no objections to City or country. Address J. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as gardener with a small family, who understands general gardening, greenhouse and graperies; can bring good recommendation from his last employer. Address Y. M. T., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly and is willing to make himself useful; good reference from last employer. Address T. F., Box 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man, who understands his business thoroughly, in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST COME from England, a situation as porter in a wholesale store, or any place where honesty, industry and sobriety would be appreciated. For an interview address G. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man; is a good gardener; understands the laying out of new places; understands greenhouse and grapery; good recommendations from his last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent young man; thoroughly understands his business, and the care and treatment of horses, harness and carriages; the best of City reference. Address J. N., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as a farmer or plain vegetable gardener; understands his business and the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDNER'S SITUATION BY A single young Scotchman; has good City and country references. Call on or address D. L. H., at seed store No. 9 John-st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, single, as coachman and groom in either City or country; the best of City reference will be given. Address F. A. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE in woolens, wants a situation in a wholesale woolen house; reference given. Address W. W. H., Station D.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM; A respectable unmarried Protestant, obliging and steady, and who is willing, when not employed with horses and carriages, to make himself useful generally, may hear of a permanent situation by asking for J. W. TAXLEY, at the office of Wm. Henderson, No. 73 Nassau-st.

WANTED — WELL-RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers and housekeepers. Apply at CARPENTER'S Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS LADIES' maids, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, housekeepers for gentlemen's families, English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SHORT distance from the City, a Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to assist in general housework; house has all modern conveniences; wages $12. Apply to-day, between the hours of 12 and 4, to LOCKWOOD & EVERETT, No. 18 Platt-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OF EXPERIENCE to go to the country for the Summer and return with the family in the Fall; unexceptionable references will be required. Call at No. 18 Ferry-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, MAN TO DO the general work of a small country place, woman as laundress; must both understand their business thoroughly, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 537 Broadway, from 11 to 1 o'clock, Thursday, Aug. 6.

WANTED—A WHEELWRIGHT; ONE ACCUStomed to making light wheels and running parts. None but a first-rate man need apply. Also a strong boy to help at blacksmithing, at J. SARRETT'S, No. 35 Boerum-st., Brooklyn.

A PAPER HOUSE, OF HIGH STANDING, REquires a first-class salesman, whose compensation will be according to his sales; state where last employed and amount of sales he can make, with reference and salary, to Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EDITORS—TO ENGAGE SEVERAL competent persons to write for a campaign paper. D. K. PETERS, No. 77 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES.

THE IMMENSE STOCK—GREAT BARGAINS.

At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway. Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
CALEDONIA.......Aug. 8 | EUROPA..........Aug. 29
BRITANNIA.......Aug. 15 | IOWA...........Sept. 5
HIBERNIA........Aug. 22 | COLUMBIA.......Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
COLORADO...................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA...................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN..................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA..................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
Chief cabin passage......................$130
Second cabin passage.....................80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage......................145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF LONDON...............SATURDAY, Aug. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE............SATURDAY, Aug. 15
CITY OF BOSTON...............SATURDAY, Aug. 22
ETNA via Halifax.............TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP..............SATURDAY, Aug. 29
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA........Aug. 13 | SIBERIA.........Aug. 27
MALTA...........Aug. 20 | ALEPPO..........Sept. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.......................................$80 Gold.
Steerage....................................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.
The favorite sidewheel steamer ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 43 North River, Aug. 8.
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR....Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, FORBES,
Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 8—ALASKA, (new,) Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 5.
Freight received on and after Monday, 3d inst.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
THE FAVORITE STEAMER PERIT,
CAPT. E. A. DELANOY,
Is now receiving freight at Pier 4, North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.
The favorite steamer TYBEE will follow the PERIT.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR Independent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, and THAMES on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL....SATURDAY, AUG. 8.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River,
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

NEWPORT TRAVEL.
Passengers for Newport, by taking the 8 o'clock morning train from 27th-st. via New-Haven and Shore Line Railways, will connect, except in case of extraordinary detention, with steamer at Providence, and reach Newport before 7 o'clock.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train; through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
Mr. ISAIAH C. BABCOCK retires from our firm this day.
The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore by the remaining partners.
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.
JULY 20, 1868.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between WM. S. SPERRY and W. FRANK PECKHAM, under the firm of SPERRY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All accounts of said firm will be settled by WM. S. SPERRY, who is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
WM. S. SPERRY,
W. FRANK PECKHAM.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

THOMAS A. PHELAN HAS AN INTEREST in our house from this date, and we will continue the Importing and Jobbing Tea business as heretofore, under the name and style of E. W. TIERS & CO., No. 85 Front-st.
EDWARD W. TIERS,
JOHN M. WHITE,
THOMAS HEWITT,
THOMAS A. PHELAN.
NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of F. T. BAKER & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
F. T. BAKER,
J. E. ROGERS, JR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, AT THEIR NEW DENTAL ROOMS, No. 117 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., execute every branch of DENTISTRY in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. Sets of teeth on Fine Gold, $50; Platina, $40. Gas given.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN eleven years.—Gas fresh daily; beautiful teeth, $1; silver set $10, with or without extracting the roots; old sets bought. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand. Dr. HENRY VILLERS, No. 266 Grand.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M.
Arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight taken as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class.......................$1 00
To Providence, first class...................50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin).........................$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 29th, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 30th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 31st, 6 A. M.
Friday, 31st, 3 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2d, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, Aug 1st, 3 P. M.	Monday, 3d, 7 A. M.
Sunday, 2d, 7 A. M.	
Sunday, 2d, 6:20 P. M.	
Monday, 3d, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND Peekskill, landing at Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings, Tarrytown and Nyack, by ferry Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.—The Steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st at 8:15.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK GRUND, Luis Cerero and Rafael Cerero, plaintiffs, against H. M. Barrowcliff, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 60 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 21st day of May, 1868, besides the cost of this action.—Dated June 4, 1868. HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of June, 1868. HENRY WHITTAKER,
je30-law6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

PERSONAL.

TO E.—WHAT WOULD I NOT GIVE TO BE with you? Your every look and every word is as dear to me as life itself, and will be FOREVER.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.
The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
Boarding pupils limited to ten.
Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.
Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.
Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 10.
Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY
Will commence its fourteenth annual session on Tuesday, Sept. 8.
With the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondack on the West, the situation is unsurpassed either in beauty of scenery or healthfulness of climate.
A regular graduating course is laid out in the solid branches, and an optional course in art, music and languages.
Teachers of long experience and known ability are employed in each of the departments.
For catalogue or further particulars, address W. W. DOWD, A. B., Principal, North Granville, N. Y.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.
Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S
Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 14.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.
One of the oldest Female Seminaries in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seekin Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application orm *now*. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Two terms, beginning Sept. 10, 1868, and Feb. 22, 1869. Resident Professors, THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D., and NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M. Gentlemen of distinction in the profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Apply for information to either of the resident Professors.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D.,
President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

TEACHERS.

LADY'S COMPANION.
A middle-aged lady desires an engagement as companion and amanuensis, or as English governess in a private family; unexceptionable references given. Address AMANUENSIS, Box No. 641 Chatham, Ontario, Canada.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE TEACHER to instruct in common branches English language. Written application to be made from Aug. 2d to 6th, to the Board of Trustees, German-American School Society, 19th Ward, Nos. 244 and 246 East 52d-st.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR Yonkers, a first-class English teacher; a young gentleman of European education preferred. Address with particulars and references, J. B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A LADY TEACHER WANTED FOR A female school in Brooklyn. Address M. M., Box 104 *Times* Office, naming qualifications and residence.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell at auction, at 10½ o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at store No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., a large variety of seasonable goods direct from the manufacturers, comprising nearly all the leading styles of men's, women's, misses' and children's wear. Auction sales every Wednesday morning during the year.

By H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, August 4, at 11 o'clock, at Underhill's stables, No. 54 Lafayette-place, by order of administrator of the late Edward M. Banks: Team of sorrell horses, 8 and 10 years old, long tails and manes, the youngest is son of *Old Jupiter*, can, in condition, trot in 45. They are perfectly gentle and kind, believed to be sound, are stylish drivers, and afraid of nothing.
Three-quarter seat light trotting wagon, in good order; light shifting-top wagon, made by Dusenbury, in fine condition.
Depot wagon, no top, with two seats, in good order; double harness, whips, &c. Also, two side-saddles, in good order.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE HEATH HOUSE,
AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., INCLUDING THE FURNITURE AND 30 ACRES OF LAND.
On THURSDAY, the 6th of August, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, without reserve, rain or shine. Possession to be given 15th of October next.
TERMS—One-fourth cash and the remainder on bond and mortgage for five years.
For full particulars or lithographs of the Hotel, please apply to W. W. MARSH, Executor, at Schooley's Mountain, or to Messrs. CLARK & SCHENCK, Merchants' Hotel, New-York, or to LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX SALE OF PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND ROSE-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of the executrix of John Delancy Watkins.
BOWERY—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Bowery, next to corner of Hester-st., Nos. 91 and 91½ Bowery. Lot about 25x69 feet.
ROSE-ST.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Rose-st., near Frankfort-st., being No. 25 Rose-st. Lot about 28x88 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 28TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST 28TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 148 East 28th-st., south side, between Lexington and 3d avs.; the house, which is about forty feet deep, is in very good order, and immediate possession will be given; lot 18.9x98.9 feet.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, Office and Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office. Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction at his salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, consisting of bedroom suites, double and single spring mattresses, hair mattresses, feather beds, hair and feather pillows and bolsters, quilts, sheets, blankets, toweling, extension tables, mangles, mirrors, parlor suites, wardrobes, etageres, sideboards, sofa bedsteads, lounges, &c. Also, crockery and glassware, copper ware, &c. Also, desks, safes, matting, letter presses, &c., &c.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., on the fourth floor of this building, the undermentioned subsistence stores:
About 2,000 cases "Uncooked" Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.
About 800 cases "Cooked" Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.
About 1,225 cases Desiccated Potatoes.
By order of C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. A. Y. C. S., and Chf. C. S. Dep. East.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
BY L. M. HOFFMAN, SON & CO.—WILL sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, 1868, at 11 A. M., No. 111 Pearl-st., N. Y., the following condemned supplies, viz.: 149 bbls. Roasted and Ground Coffee, adulterated with non-deleterious substances.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, salesrooms, 101 Liberty-st.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF FINE SECOND-hand and new furniture, &c., on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trusteee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-1awto15oct

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT STORE TO LET.
FIRM DISSOLVING.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 149 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—STORES IN SPRING-ST., NEAR Hudson. Inquire of E. Y. CLARK, 282 Spring-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; Performance commences at 8.
NINTH AND LAST WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
successful Local Drama
OF
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
The manager takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the talented young American Commedienne,
LOTTA,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 10,
in a new drama, written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer, Esq., entitled
FIRE FLY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY.........Lessee and Manager
BATEMAN'S
WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA TROUPE.
THIRD WEEK OF
BARBE BLEUE.
CROWDED HOUSES,
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE,
REPEATED ENCORES
greet the two first favorites of the New-York public,
MLLE. IRMA AND MR. AUJAC.
EVERY EVENING, AT 8,
OFFENBACH'S MASTERPIECE, IN FOUR ACTS,
BARBE BLEUE,
(Blue Beard,)
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST,
GRAND CHORUS,
SUPERB ORCHESTRA,
MAGNIFICENT MISE EN SCENE,
AND
JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance at the box office, Niblo's Garden, and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SEA SIDE.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES TO CONEY ISLAND.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st. Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.
Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, HASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 26 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT.
Tenders will be received by the Commissioners of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas, for the rental of that building for the ensuing Winter season.
The hotel is adapted for the accommodation of 120 guests, it is situated on an elevated site, commanding a view of the City of Nassau, the ocean and numerous islands.
The climate of Nassau, from its uniformity of temperature, salubrity and clearness of atmosphere, renders it a most desirable resort for invalids during the Winter.
The hotel will be rented furnished or unfurnished, and persons tendering are requested to state in their tenders the amount they are willing to give for it furnished and unfurnished. (The furniture includes linen, plate, glassware, &c.)
Tenders may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas, to the care of Messrs. Weston & Gray, No. 84 South-st., New-York, on or before the 12th August, 1868.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale or lease on very favorable terms—Lakeside—the residence of Daniel B. Wagner, Esq., at Budd's Lake, New-Jersey, one of the most charming country seats in the vicinity of New-York for beauty of situation, convenience and elegance of buildings and grounds, which front for half a mile on the lake, adjoining those of the Forest House. The mansion can be converted at light expense into a commodious hotel. Apply to the owner, on the premises, or to NORMAN S. BENTLEY, Agent, No. 75 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, N. J., a beautiful residence, situated on the Delaware River, with grounds embracing 165 feet river front and 600 feet deep to Pearl-st., fronting also on Pearl and Ellis sts. The mansion is spacious, and replete with every comfort and convenience, and there is also on the premises a tenant house, green-house, ice-house, stable, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and abound in fine shade-trees, shrubbery, &c. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 Pine-st.:
West 23d-st., four-story high-stoop brick...........$30,000
48th-st., three-story high-stoop brick...............20,000
52d-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone...........35,000
30th-st., three-story high-stoop brick...............18,500
And large number of other houses desirably located.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, IN BROOKLYN, A three-story French roof frame house; basement and sub-cellar; bay windows on parlor and basement. Apply to ANDERSON & SCHERMERHORN, No. 47 Ann-st., New-York, No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, TEN rooms and cellar, marble mantels and patent heater, a quarter acre land; suitable for Summer or Winter; near churches and schools, on Bull's Ferry Hill, N. J., half mile from steamboat or depot. Rent to April 1, $400. Particulars at No. 72 Hudson-st., corner Worth.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, with front basement and attic, till May 1, 1869; moderate rent. Inquire corner of Palisade-av. and Fulton-st., West Hoboken.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA—A VERY DESIRABLE house, on Remsen-st. Apply to EDWIN MILLS, Astoria, or address Box No. 3,441 Post Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE,
STONINGTON, CONN.
This location possesses the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers.
Address T. M. MASON, Stonington.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

BATH HOTEL—BATH, L. I., ON THE SEASHORE—First-class accommodations.—Steamboat THOMAS KILEY leaves for Bath daily: Barclay-st., 5:30 A. M.; Peck-slip, 5:15 P. M.; Bath Hotel dock, 7 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—Now open. Address PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to obtain board at a farmhouse, away from salt water influences, for himself, wife and two daughters, aged 7 and 14. Address, with terms, &c., which must be moderate, H., No. 57 West 10th-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY by a single gentleman; Tarrytown preferred. Address W. S. P., National Trust Company, 336 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

FIRST-CLASS SUITES OF ROOMS, with board, to Southerners or European families arriving in the City, No. 52 University-place, corner of 12th-st.

BEST BOARD CAN BE HAD AT NO. 100 West 24th-st.; rooms furnished and unfurnished; day boarders accommodated.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board. Private house No. 7 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—For gentlemen only. 150 East 28th-st.

HARLEM.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, single or in suite, at No. 163 127th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES.............................Lessee
C. W. TAYLEURE....................Business Manager
G. L. FOX............................Stage Manager
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, (22d week.)
Fairy Marvels, | G. L. FOX | Sparkling Fun.
Wonderful Illusions. | AS | Offenbach's Music,
Matchless Dancing. | CLOWN. | Gorgeous Scenery,
Comic Tricks, | | Great Skating.
GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE, Mlle. SANGALL.
Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN in the LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET COMBAT.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
SECOND NIGHT AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
Of Dion Boucicault and Charles Reade's
FOUL PLAY.
The most interesting, picturesque, romantic and thrilling drama produced in years.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Presented with an admirable cast,
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
NEW MACHINERY, PROPERTIES,
&c., &c.
SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents.
Engagement for a limited number of nights of
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
The new romantic Irish drama,
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.
Mr. and Mrs. Watkins in their original characters.

BOWERY THEATRE.
The wonderful BUISLAY FAMILY, Mr. DICK CARRELL, the Irish Comedian, The BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE. Comic Pantomime of OLD DAME GRIMES AND HER COMICAL MONKEY. WHIRLIGIG, OR 4,008. WALKING THE CEILING FIFTY FEET HIGH. THREE FLYING MEN. JAPANESE ACT, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.
Triumphant success of Eugene's Burlesque of
IL TROVATORE.
Introducing the great Ballet scene of
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES,
with Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, Emmett, Rockefeller, Henry and Dan Bryant.
14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway and 30th-st.—Lessee and Manager, GEORGE WOOD. Will open MONDAY, Aug. 31, 1868, thoroughly reconstructed and possessing every requirement as a first-class Temple of Amusement, with the gifted young artiste, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, in a new and original play. MANAGER'S CARD.—In the Museum department Mr. GEORGE WOOD is proud to state that, encouraged by the counsel and cooperation of P. T. Barnum, Esq., and numerous agents, he can number in his establishment nearly ONE HUNDRED CABINETS, containing thousands of rare curiosities from all parts of the globe. These will be exhibited in the elegantly-appointed Galleries and Saloons, which in size exceed the area of any museum ever opened in America. Among the many living curiosities will be seen the world-famed SIAMESE TWINS, in their series of farewell receptions, preparatory to undergoing the operation of being severed in the French College of Surgeons.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Aug. 4, at 8,
ELEVENTH GRAND
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
TWO ORCHESTRAS.
BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION.
PROGRAMME:
1. March, "Defilir"...............................Strebinger
2. Overture, "Fra Diavolo".......................Auber
3. Duet, "Ione"..................................Petrella
4. Waltz, "Soldier's Dances"....................Lanner
5. Song of Mermaids, "Oberon"...................Weber
6. Conjuration and Benediction, "Huguenots."....Meyerbeer
7. Grand March and Chorus, "Tannhauser"........Wagner
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA AND BAND.
8. March, "Victoria"............................Neumann
9. Overture, "Ruy Blas"........................Mendelssohn
10. Serenade....................................Schubert
11. Polka Mazourka, "Stadt und Land" / Polka, "Donner und Blitz"......Strauss
12. Treghiera, "Moses in Egypt".................Rossini
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA AND BAND.
13. March, "Petersdorf"..........................Faust
14. Overture, "Poet and Peasant".................Suppe
15. Fantasie, "Grand Duchesse"..................Offenbach
16. Waltz, "Wiener Stimmen".....................Strauss
17. Lied, "Bleib bei mir".......................Abt
18. March, "Turkish"............................Mozart
CONDUCTOR......................THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Private Boxes, $2 extra.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.

MUSIC FROM THE BARBE BLEUE.
Grand Potpourri, Chas. Wells, 75c.; Kiss Waltz, 50c.; Lancers, 40c.; Galop, 30c.; Redowa, 30c.; March, 30c.; Polka, 35c. VOCAL—"Ma premiere femme est morte," 40c.; "La viola donc, le tombeau," 30c.; "Madame, ah! Madame," 40c., as sung by Blue Beard; "V'la Z'encor," 30c.; "Pierre, un beau jour," 30c., as sung by Boulotte. Published and for sale by DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
SIX DAYS.
Commencing 5th of August, 1868.
NEARLY 100 HORSES,
From all sections, in attendance.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

EIGHTEEN BARITONE AND BASS songs, with piano accompaniment. Price 50 cents. New number of Boosey's Musical Cabinet. To be had of all music and book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. A new catalogue now ready of Boosey & Co.'s cheap musical publications sent free.
BOOSEY, No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

MUSIC TAUGHT AND PIANO-FORTES for sale, tuned and to let; cheapest in town; teach the piano, guitar, sight singing, accordeon, concertina and violin, by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 124 West Houston-st., near Sullivan.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW AND second-hand pianos for sale, at bargains, for cash; also to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-Square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1. For paving Canal-st., from Broadway to West-st, with stone blocks.
2. For regulating and grading 65th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks of the same from 8th to 10th-av.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Canal-st. from Broadway to West-st., and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Canal-st.
2. Both sides of 65th-st. from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from 65th-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC J. HUNT,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court House, July 31, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.—The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the act entitled "An act in relation to Quarantine in the Port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine Establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of an exterior wall and foundation on West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, on which to erect buildings and appurtenances for use as a landing and boarding station, and for the reception and detention of passengers under quarantine, pursuant to chapter 717 of the Laws of 1868, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 7. Such proposals will be received at said office until the tenth (10th) day of August next, at three (3) o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of contract to be entered into, can be ascertained at said office, where blank forms of proposals can be obtained; none others will be considered. The Board will reserve the right to reject any bid or proposal which it does not deem for the interest of the State to accept. WILLIAM A. COBB, President.
H. W. JOHNSON, Secretary and Counsel.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late CHARLES PUTNAM are requested to render same to S. PUTNAM, at No. 50 4th-av., within thirty days; also those indebted are requested to settle immediately.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1868.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 32 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

PRINTING.

AT IT AGAIN.—JOHN F. BALDWIN, PRACtical Job Printer, No. 174 Fulton st., opposite St. Paul's Church-yard.

GEORGIA.

The Election of United States Senators —Hons. Joshua Hill and H. V. M. Miller.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, July 31, 1868.

The great contest for the offices of United States Senator from Georgia has been fought and ended. It commenced on Tuesday, the 28th inst., by the balloting of "each House." The result of the separate expression of opinion by the two branches of the General Assembly showed that JOSEPH E. BROWN and FOSTER BLODGETT had overrated their strength and powers of persuasion, and that a majority would not heed the voice of the charmers. After one ballot the Legislature adjourned till Wednesday, in accordance with the act of Congress. The day and night were spent in earnest toil and endeavor by the aspirants and their friends, and long after the rest of the world was wrapt in slumber, drowsy Senators and nodding Representatives were compelled to listen to how the election of BROWN and BLODGETT was essential to the triumph of reconstruction; how the election of STEPHENS and MILLER would be a complete vindication of conservative Unionism; now "JIM. SEWARD" was the man against whom "nobody couldn't say nothing;" and now HILL was "a statesman of the old-fashioned sort." Wherever in hotel or boarding house a Senator or Representative was known to live, the hurrying to and fro of the friends of the aspirants was excited and continuous. At any hour of the night you could hear any report you desired. "BROWN and BLODGETT have made votes enough all right to elect them on the first pop;" "BROWN and BLODGETT have reached the end of their row and cannot trade any more judgeships;" "several Brown men have gone over to HILL and he will get all STEPHENS' vote of to-day," were among the announcements made with perfect confidence and with a warmth of assurance which left little room for doubt. I went to sleep to dream of BROWN, BLODGETT, HILL, MILLER, STEPHENS and SEWARD being put into and taken out of ballot boxes, and finally having a rough and tumble fight in the United States Senate scrambling for two chairs. In the morning, after this hideous dream and the assaults of swarms of musquitoes, I rose unrefreshed and no sooner had I reached the sidewalk than I heard all round me the certain success and the undoubted failure of BROWN and BLODGETT; the sockdolager HILL's publication of BROWN's war record had given the Ex-Governor, and the absolute certainty of MILLER being elected. My head swam among the swarm of clashing reports of the varying surges of the struggle. At noon precisely the two Houses met in joint session, and as soon thereafter as the votes could be recorded and counted the result was proclaimed, and it was made known that Hon. JOSHUA HILL, of Morgan County, having received 110 votes out of 207 cast, had been duly elected Senator in Congress for the term ending 4th of March, 1873. JOSEPH E. BROWN only received 94 votes. An effort was then made to adjourn. Indeed, several efforts were made to get time, but they were all unsuccessful, and the voting began for the second Senator, resulting in the election of the Hon. H. V. M. MILLER by 119 out of 211 cast. BLODGETT received but 73 votes.

When the vote was declared the Legislature adjourned immediately. The friends of BROWN and BLODGETT, as well as those gentlemen themselves, tried hard to look pleasant and to express perfect satisfaction at the choice. But the effort was ghastly. They were pitiably "down in the mouth," and their anxiety to conceal their mortification only made it the more apparent. The opponents of BROWN and BLODGETT rejoiced hugely. They congratulated each other with tears of joy in their eyes. They grasped each others' hands with convulsive ecstasy, and when they found words to express the causes of their joy they were far from complimentary to the defeated candidates.

BROWN is, I understand, greatly mortified and disappointed. His friends claim that if he had not been loaded with BLODGETT he could have "made the connection;" and BLODGETT and his backers insist that if he had not been compelled "to tote Jo. BROWN and all his sins upon his shoulders, he would have been elected beyond a doubt.

JOSHUA HILL was born in Jasper County, Georgia. His father was a Superior Court Judge of some prominence, and his family have long ranked among the most respectable of that portion of the State. Mr. HILL, who is now upward of 50 years of age, is a lawyer by profession, and has been reasonably successful in his practice. He was elected to Congress in 1857-'8, defeating LINTON STEPHENS, brother of A. H. STEPHENS. He was a pronounced Whig. He opposed secession and the war with great earnestness and consistency, and during the war took no part in the revolution, except his being a candidate for Governor in 1862-'3, could be construed into a voluntary seeking of office under the rebel Government. Since the war he has been an earnest and active advocate of all the reconstruction measures of Congress, has avowed himself to be an advanced Republican, if not a Radical, and has taken strong ground always for the restoration of Georgia on the terms offered by Congress. He is understood, however, to have opposed strenuously the election of Mr. BULLOCK as Governor, and to have condemned severely the vaulting ambition of the "carpet-baggers" who sought to obtain for themselves the principal offices in the Government.

Mr. HILL is generally esteemed by political friends and foes as a high-toned gentleman, of considerable intelligence and culture, and of exceedingly genial and prepossessing manners and address. His election is almost universally approved outside of the extreme Radicals.

HOMER VIRGIL MILTON MILLER was born in Rabun County, Georgia, and is probably a year or two the senior of Mr. HILL. He is the son of Gen. MILLER, who is well known and favorably remembered by the older citizens of Northern Georgia. He is a physician of considerable celebrity, and has been for many years one of the leading Professors of the Medical College. He was an Old-Line Whig of the strictest sect. He has been frequently a candidate for Congress, but the Democratic strength of his district always defeated his aspirations. During the war he was a medical officer under the Confederacy, and when the war closed joined the ranks of the Conservative reconstructionists who advocated submission to the requirements of Congress, not because they liked them, but because they thought that they were the best terms the State could get. He was a very prominent member of the late Constitutional Convention, and was regarded as the leader of the Conservatives in that body. He opposed the election of BULLOCK, and at one time was mentioned as the best candidate for Governor whom the Conservatives could select. Dr. MILLER is a man of a very high order of intellect, of great learning and varied acquirements, and his eloquence has long since won for him the *soubriquet* of "the Demosthenes of the Mountains." He is universally esteemed and respected, and will acquit himself worthily of the high trust which has been now confided to him.

Both Senators are moderate men, not identified with either extreme of political parties. Both are Georgians, and both have been prominent, socially and politically, for many years in the State.

It is now said that Gov. BULLOCK will heal Mr. Mr. BROWN's wounds by nominating him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. How true this may be I cannot say. I only know the rumor is very current in what are called "well-informed circles."

The Democratic mass meetings succeed each other in rapid succession, in every direction throughout the State. The canvass has fairly opened, and the contest will be sharp and active.

QUONDAM.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

"Gen. HAMPTON has altered in no way; not one honest man South of Mason and Dixon's line, is ashamed of the musket he bore or the sword he drew in defence of the Confederate flag. The man who says that he is ashamed of it, lies." These are the words of the Charleston *Mercury*. And again it says: "We believe that we fought for our rights, driven on by fanatical Radicals. We believe so still. If there is to be peace, the North must accept this fact. We meet on a parity of good will, or we meet not at all. We ask no more than we give, and we give no more than we ask. If it is the expectation of men of the North, that Gen. HAMPTON, or men of the South, are to go there or elsewhere, with bated breath, swallow our deeds, recant our principles, and fawn at the feet of Northern men, they mistake both him and us. We meet as friends, or else as enemies."

The favorite candidate on the Democratic ticket, North and South, is Gen. BLAIR, and it is his letter of acceptance which makes him so. Thus thinks the Richmond *Dispatch*, and thus thinking it rejoices beause, as it says, "these are, indeed, revolutionary times, and call for revolutionary heroes—men of nerve, backbone and physical courage. Whoever hopes to deceive the Northern people, and make them believe that it is only an ordinary Presidential election, pays but a poor compliment to their powers of perception, and marks himself as unfit to be a leader of any party. There was evidently a faction of the Democratic Party at the North which hoped to do this thing; but BLAIR's letter has rendered it impossible for them to deceive themselves much longer. They will wake up and trim their lamps soon."

The Mobile *Register* says that, should Congress impeach and attempt to remove the President in September, he "ought to refuse to give up the reins, and if the Radical faction elects to use force, let them shoulder the responsibility and the consequences." It is clear, it declares, that the friends and defenders of the Constitution, by which it means the Southern rebels and the Northern opponents of the war—RAPHAEL SEMMES and C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, for example—have forborne and given back enough, and should now halt and take not another step to the rear.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* is among the Democratic papers which are giving advice to the colored man. It tells him that it would be much better for him to be in fact a rebel, if it were true that voting the Democratic ticket made him so, than to be a traitor to his family, to his race, to his State, to his country and to himself, by continuing his slavery to a league and a party "which design to put him and his in far worse condition, and to deprive him even more of the rights of manhood, than did the old system of slavery itself."

The Radical Democratic papers of Georgia are just now revelling in severe denunciations of those Democratic members of the State Legislature who voted for the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, consigning them to "an infamy along side of which the infamy of Radicalism becomes 'pale and ineffectual.'" They attribute their course to "their greed for office and haste to divide the spoils."

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* says that should deliverance from Radical rule fail to come, there are millions in the South to whom life will become so worthless, that they would gladly throw it away to be avenged on the adversary.

The Savannah *News & Herald* excuses the action of the Democrats in the Georgia Legislature who voted for the fourteenth article, and gives them the credit of patriotic, though, as it thinks, mistaken motives.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' State Central Committee of Illinois met in Chicago, on Wednesday, organized, and issued an address to their comrades, in which they say:

"We can never forget that constant and malignant hatred manifested by this same Copperhead Party against the Union cause and the 'Fighting Boys in Blue,' who were battling for that cause in the field—the party that proclaimed, through its leaders, that 'Southern defeats gave them no joy, and Northern disasters no sorrow'—the party that attempted to disgrace us with the opprobrious names of 'Hirelings,' 'Hessians,' and 'Lincoln Dogs'—the party that discouraged enlistments, encouraged deserters, opposed the enforcement of the draft, and by its infamous teachings caused the murder of enrolling officers, the destruction of the property of loyal citizens, and created a reign of terror at the threshold of our own homes—the party that discredited greenbacks, cried down the bonds, and endeavored to destroy the financial credit of the nation—the party that organized a treasonable and dangerous conspiracy, having for its object, by the most damnable means known in the annals of crime, the overthrow of the Government of our State, and the destruction of the national authority in the Northwest—the party that proclaimed, 'Not another man or another dollar' toward suppressing the rebellion, and during the whole struggle prided itself upon withholding contributions from our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, and refusing to relieve the sufferings of their wives and children, and who now have nominated HORATIO SEYMOUR, their long and tried leader, the friend of draft rioters and the assassins, and FRANK P. BLAIR, the proposed organizer of another rebellion."

Hon. JAMES THOMAS ELLIOTT, of Camden, Ark., in a letter acceding to a request for permission to use his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Arkansas second district, says: "I am a truly and thoroughly reconstructed rebel. I say this in no canting or boasting spirit. I detest a hypocrite and despise the man who, like the vain glorious Pharisee of old, makes an ostentatious parade of assumed humility when his heart is full of pride and deceit. When I say that I am a reconstructed rebel, I do not say it in that spirit which suggests extraordinary virtue or claims extraordinary considerations; nor, on the other hand, do I say it in that spirit of undue humility which suggests a craven and coward heart. But I say it in that open, frank and manly spirit of one who has the honesty to confess that he has done wrong, and the courage to say that he is sorry for it. I unhesitatingly and unreservedly accept the Republican platform as adopted at Chicago, and will sink or swim with it; and believe that the principles therein enunciated contain the great fundamental idea of restoring the Union upon a fair, stable and lasting basis. I believe the Republican Party has proved true and faithful to its promises and policy, and will finally succeed in establishing that policy."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald*, speaking of the disturbance created by Democrats at the reception of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN in that city last week, says: "In the noisy mob, hooting and yelling insults at Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, we recognized the same boisterous element which passed a resolution, at a meeting in the Court House in 1861, that no appointee of Mr. LINCOLN should ever occupy the St. Joseph Post Office; the same element that raised a rebel flag at the foot of Felix-street and killed the commerce of this city, dead as a door-nail, for four years: the identical element which tore the flag from the roof of the Post Office, and threatened with death any man who dared insult the chivalry of the South by unfurling the banner of his country.

Hon. OMAR D. CONGER, nominated by the Republicans of the Michigan Fifth District to succeed Mr. TROWBRIDGE in Congress, is a man of unusual ability, a good lawyer and a highly-esteemed citizen. He has been Prosecuting Attorney of St. Clair County, a member of the State Senate, and was the most prominent member of the Constitutional Convention which sat last year. He is a sound Republican, who has never swerved from the faith, is popular throughout the district, and is a ready, eloquent and witty speaker.

In the Georgia House of Representatives on Thursday, 30th ult., Mr. TUMLIN, of Randolph, introduced the following which was adopted by a large majority:

Inasmuch as the vital question which has heretofore divided members composing this branch of the General Assembly has been settled,

Resolved, That we, like men having the interest of our State at heart, do bury all party feeling and prejudice, and go forward to perfect the enactment of such laws as will establish peace, harmony, &c., among all the people of this State.

Capt. BURDETTE and Col. STOVER, the nominees in the Missouri Fifth District, for the long and short terms in Congress, are both young and resolute men, good soldiers, possess fine ability as speakers, and will thoroughly canvass the district. Col. GRAVELLY, the present Representative of the Fourth District, failed to obtain a renomination, on account of alleged neglect of or opposition to railroad interests in Southwest Missouri.

Gen. WILLIAM H. GIBSON, who has been nominated by the Republicans of the Ohio Ninth District to succeed Gen. R. P. BUCKLAND in Congress, was Colonel of the Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry during the war. He is now 53 years of age, is a practicing lawyer in Tiffin, and is an eloquent and effective campaign speaker. He was Treasurer of Ohio during Gov. CHASE's administration.

Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS has finally consented not to decline the nomination for Congress in the Ohio Second District if tendered to him by the Republican Convention. The Cincinnati *Gazette* has no doubt that it will be tendered to him, as most, if not all the gentlemen who were spoken of in connection with the position, have signified their desire for his nomination. It also thinks that he will be elected.

Official papers have come to light showing that the Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio have assessed a contribution of ten cents a head on each Democratic voter in the State, to carry on the campaign. The County Committees are to collect it through the agency of the sub-committees. The last ten cent contribution by the Democracy was for the benefit of VALLANDIGHAM exclusively.

It is said that Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR passed through Lawrence, Kansas, the other day, on his way to attend the Democratic State Convention, and that the Democrats who had collected at the depot gave up their intention to call upon him for a speech when they had conversed a few minutes with friends who were with him.

Dr. WILLIAM J. MCKIM has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Illinois Third District, in which Mr. WASHBURNE is the Republican candidate. Major MCKIM served from 1861 to 1865 as regimental, brigade and division surgeon in the Army of the Tennessee.

Gens. GEORGE H. THOMAS, DANIEL E. SICKLES and JOHN A. LOGAN are announced to speak at the Republican mass meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 18th inst.

A note from Hon. CHARLES E. PHELPS announces that he will not be a candidate for reëlection to Congress from the Third District of Maryland.

Hon. JOHN H. COLBY, of Troy, is urged as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth District.

Col. BLAIR, the Democratic candidate for Congress in Kansas, is a son-in-law of SAM. MEDARY, of Ohio.

Gov. CRAWFORD, of Kansas, is announced as a candidate for the seat of Mr. CLARKE, present Representative from that State in Congress.

The soldiers and sailors of Illinois are to hold a grand mass meeting at Decatur at an early day.

THE TURF.

Spirited Trot at New-Dorp Yesterday for $2,000, between the Favorites "Lady Thorne" and "Mountain Boy"—"Mountain Boy" the Winner —The "Fancy" at Work on the "Sports."

One of the best trots of the season took place yesterday at the New-Dorp track, Staten Island, under the management of the Richmond County Agricultural Society. It is a long time since such a crowd of people as were present yesterday have been seen on that track except during the Richmond County fairs, which are held at the same place. The fact of the track being only three-quarters of a mile in circumference excited the very greatest interest in the announced trot to take place between *Mountain Boy* and *Lady Thorne*, as, although the latter has nearly always been successful in the mile-heat races, it was generally supposed that *Mountain Boy* was the speediest for a shorter distance. The 1 o'clock boat from New-York was crowded with racing men, and horse talk was the order of the day. At Vanderbilt Landing the visitors took the cars, and after about a fifteen minutes' ride arrived at New-Dorp. The depot is about a half a mile from the track, and some very miserable and wretched-looking "conveniences" were drawn up awaiting passengers at twenty-five cents a head for the drive to the track. The greater part of the crowd, as they had plenty of time, preferred a walk through the fields, which was nearly as expeditious a means of transit, and also one by which they avoided the dust. The racing did not commence till 4, and by that time there were over two thousand people congregated in the grounds. The fair sex were in great force, and nearly filled a small stand that had been erected for their convenience. One fair equestrian attracted considerable attention by her "chapeau," which was evidently of the latest style, a black velvet scull cap with a peak of the same material. A well-known New-York pickpocket and his gang were in attendance, which probably accounted for the mysterious disappearance during the day of half a dozen gold watches, and about the same number of pocket-books. A detachment of Police kept order on the grounds, but as they were in uniform, and there were no detectives at hand, the light-fingered gentry had it all their own way. The track is situated on the south side of the island, close to the shore, and facing the Atlantic. Among the notabilities present we observed Commodore VANDERBILT, who had come to see his horse trot. There was a great deal of betting on the result, *Mountain Boy* being made the favorite at about 100 to 40. The layers of the odds were right; for, although he lost the first heat, he won the succeeding three very easily. Immediately after the last heat everybody hurried away to catch the cars. The "conveniences" were crowded, and their drivers in general very drunk, amusing themselves with racing with one another, while the passengers yelled and shouted to that extent that it required but a very short stretch of imagination to conclude that you were in the company of a parcel of lunatics, instead of sane people returning from a race. The cars were so crowded on the return trip that, after starting, they had to come back to get up more steam so as to enable them to get over the grade on the line. The following is a full account of the heats:

FIRST HEAT—Betting two to one on *Mountain Boy*. After scoring three times they were given the word, *Lady Thorne*, who had the pole, having a slight lead which she kept up to the back turn, when *Mountain Boy* joined her, but breaking up the mare shot ahead and passed the quarter-pole in 1:49½, with a lead of three lengths. Coming down the backstretch *Mountain Boy* trotted very fast, and gradually closed the gap until he got within half a length of the mare, and they passed the half mile in 1:12½; here the horse broke again, and the mare getting a lead of three lengths, she came away and won the heat easily by two lengths in 1:49½.

SECOND HEAT—Betting two to one on *Lady Thorne*. *Mountain Boy* got a little the best of the start, and trotting very fast, he took the pole, and at the turn was a length ahead. He passed the quarter-pole in 35½, having a lead of a length and a half which he kept all the way down the backstretch, when, after rounding the far turn he broke up, but, being quickly caught, he still retained the lead and passed the half-mile pole, half a length ahead, in 1:13. The mare made a good race in coming up the homestretch and gained inch by inch, but as they passed the judges' stand *Mountain Boy* was a neck in advance, and won the heat to the delight of the Commodore's party in 1:49½.

THIRD HEAT—Betting 50 to 30 on *Mountain Boy*. They got a very even start, but *Mountain Boy* at the turn had obtained a lead of a length, when the mare trotting pretty well, closed in a little, and as they passed the quarter in 37½, there was only half a length between them; going down the backstretch the horse again widened the gap, and trotting fast, passed the half-mile pole two lengths ahead in 1:14. The mare tried to come up on the homestretch but broke up, and the horse won the heat in 1:50½ by two lengths, *Thorne* passing the stand on a run.

FOURTH HEAT—Long odds on *Mountain Boy*. They got a close start, and *Mountain Boy* immediately took the lead at a terrific gait, passing the quarter-pole three lengths ahead in 36, and keeping up the pace, he passed the half mile in 1:12, with a lead of five lengths. *Lady Thorne* tried hard to pick up the lost ground, but she had to succumb to the *Boy*, who won the heat and race by four lengths in 1:48½. This was the quickest heat of the day, and is equal to about 2:24½ on a mile track.

SUMMARY.

Purse of $2,000; track heats; best three in five; to harness.

Sam. McLoughlin's b. h. Mountain Boy	2	1	1	1
D. Pfifer's b. m. Lady Thorn	1	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half-mile.	Track.
First heat	36½	1:12½	1:49½
Second heat	35½	1:13	1:49½
Third heat	37½	1:14	1:50½
Fourth heat	36	1:12	1:48½

The Seventh Regiment—Important Official Order.

The following order has been issued to warn the members of the Seventh Regiment against improper or injudicious use of the name of the regiment attached to their own in communications to public journals.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—1. The attention of the officers and members of this regiment is particularly called to General Orders heretofore issued from these headquarters, prohibiting any member from attaching the name of the regiment, in any form or manner, to any communication to any public journal, upon any subject whatsoever. While every member, as a citizen, is at liberty to entertain and express his sentiments upon any of the topics of the day, no one has the right to use the name of the regiment, directly or indirectly, as an indorsement of his own views, or in support of his individual opinions. The welfare and good name of the regiment demand that all anonymous correspondence of this character should cease.

2. The resignation of Lieut. HOWARD WALDO has been accepted and he has been honorably discharged.

3. EDWARD G. ARTHUR having been elected First Lieutenant *vice* BURDICK resigned, (rank July 2, 1868) will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of COL. EMMONS CLARK.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Adjutant and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Kidnapping of a Bride and Immuring Her in a Lunatic Asylum in New Jersey—The Lady Ordered to be Discharged.

When CHAS. READE's celebrated novel of "Very Hard Cash," first appeared in "All the Year Round," the medical faculty of England became so indignant that Mr. DICKENS thought it necessary to state in his periodical that he was not responsible for the opinions of writers, whose serial stories were published by him. Physicians then scouted the idea that any sane person would be kept by the manager of an asylum in his institution; but subsequent relations have only shown that truth is stranger than fiction; that scenes such as pictured in Mr. READE's work, had actually occurred, where parties, through the jealousy of friends, had been imprisoned in asylums and kept there until such time as it was thought necessary they should be released.

One such case would seem to have taken place in New-Jersey within the past few weeks, and if the assertions made by counsel remain unexplained, the statements, with certain facts, show that a flagrant and willful violation of the freedom of the subject had been committed. One could not have thought it possible that in this age any sane person could have been "cribbed, cabined and confined" in a lunatic asylum, but the matters which came to light yesterday on the hearing of an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, showed too plainly the falseness of that supposition; for Dr. BUTTOLPH, the keeper of the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, made affidavit that he had under his charge a Mrs. FRANCES J. MERRIT, whom he believes not insane, but had kept her there because the usual formalities of law for her admission had been gone through. The Mrs. MERRIT in question was the widow of the late WM. MORTON. On the 4th of July last she thought it best to change her condition, but at that time her troubles seemed to have commenced. She got married to Col. H. D. MERRIT, a young gentleman of 24 or 25 years of age, rather low in stature, but good looking. Five days after she left her home at the request of her brother, EDWARD LIVINGSTON PRICE, who had her conveyed in a carriage to the Bergen County Poor House, thence she was taken to Hackensack, where a jury was empaneled under commission. Without friends to defend or notice being given to her husband, she was declared insane, and was next transferred to the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, where she was discovered by her husband, who had learned of her detention there from a friend. When the matter came before Judge BEDLE, at the Hudson Court House yesterday, Mr. GILCHRIST, on behalf of her relatives, opposed her discharge for the present on the ground that a new trial was to be had at which the husband was expected to be present. Senator WINFIELD and Mr. SCUDDER, on the part of the lady opposed this delay, on the ground that it was harrowing to her feelings to be thus kept in confinement, and read a letter from a Mrs. THIFFEN, a friend to Mrs. MERRIT, which stated that she was undoubtedly of sound mind. On the other side there were two affidavits read, one from Mrs. MERRIT's mother, and the other from Mr. ZABRISKIE, the family physician, stating that the woman had been for some time insane; and it was argued that none could tell so well as those two, the state of the ladies mind. Counsel for the applicant pointed out an irregularity in the proceedings before the Chancellor, and on this ground the Judge charged that the lady's committal was not regular, and she should be discharged. The matter thus rests for the present, but the question of her sanity will be again tried before a jury.

The Negro Democrats of Mississippi—Address by Mr. James J. Spellman, of the Freedmen's Bureau.

A small audience gathered last evening in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Waverley-place, near Sixth-avenue, to listen to an address by Mr. JAMES J. SPELLMAN, an intelligent colored man, who has been engaged since February last as a teacher of the blacks in the State of Mississippi, under the Freedmen's Bureau.

The speaker had promised to explain some of the reasons why many of the negroes in Mississippi voted with the Democracy in the recent election upon the question of ratifying the new State Constitution, but before doing so he narrated his experiences in that locality, and gave an account of the condition of affairs there. He had been persecuted by the whites continually; was threatened with death by the Kuklux Klan, and once was ordered to leave the State within forty-eight hours, and failing to comply with the direction, was fired upon from covert places repeatedly. In Madison County, where he labored, there were three schools for the colored children, but they do not receive that degree of support which should be given by the Government. The speaker's school numbers 136 pupils, who are all anxious to learn, and promise to do well. Slavery was as really a living thing to-day as before the war, and outrages upon negroes of very frequent occurrence and of the most brutal character. These wrong doings of the whites were reported to the authorities, but in no instance was punishment meted out to the offenders. He advised colored young men to go there to teach, but would not promise them immediate good results to themselves—they would have to toil patiently, and await the favorable developments of the future. If they went they should go with their heart in one hand and a revolver in the other, and let the rebels see that they did not fear them. In touching upon the election, Mr. SPELLMAN said that it had been reported in Northern newspapers that a majority of the negro voters of Mississippi went with the Democratic Party. This, he said, was false, the great majority of the freedmen being loyal Republicans, to his certain knowledge. The election was carried by fraud and threats of intimidation, and of this fact he was an eye-witness. Those negroes who attempted to vote with the Republicans were violently abused in person, and compelled by sheer force of arms to cast their ballots with the other side, while the great body of colored men did not dare approach the polls at all. GRANT and COLFAX, he thought, would carry Mississippi by a majority of 30,000 votes, if loyal men were protected.

At the conclusion of the above remarks, which were frequently greeted with applause, brief addresses were also made by Mr. BUTLER, of Kentucky, and Rev. CHAS. B. RAY, of this City, after which the meeting was adjourned.

The New-Yorker Demokrat and the German Republicans.

The *New-Yorker Demokrat* publishes this week the first number of a campaign sheet, for the especial benefit of our German fellow-citizens, and which will be devoted to the support of the Chicago platform of principles, and that of the nominees of the Republican Party for President and Vice-President—GRANT and COLFAX. The *Demokrat* claims that "by the aid of the large circulation of such an influential German paper the cause of progress and freedom would be infinitely more assisted than by all pamphlets and stump-speeches." And in this faith and to this end will, as stated, publish a campaign sheet, to begin next week, for the course of fifteen weeks, and to send it at the cost of its publication to clubs and committees. The first number, to come out on the 6th of August, will contain the life of Gen. GRANT. This paper will be mailed every Thursday morning, and appear in fifteen numbers from Aug. 6 to Nov. 12. Its motto is GRANT and COLFAX. The editor is Mr. F. SCHWEDLER, *New-Yorker Demokrat*, to whom orders should be addressed.

First Assembly District.

A meeting of the First Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at the headquarters in Hudson-street. An address was made by the President, and several new members were enrolled, after which the Association adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BRISTOL LINE OF STEAMERS.—A change in the management of this line of steamers took place last week. At a regular meeting of the directors of the Bristol line of steamers, held at the Astor House, Messrs. WEBB, ROACH, SMITH, TUFTS and MUDGE retired, and Messrs. JAY GOULD, President of the Erie Railroad, JAMES FISK, Jr., one of the directors of the same, CHARLES MILLER, CHARLES F. MOORE and ASA U. SANDERSON were elected to fill the vacancies. The Board was then organized by the election of JAMES FISK, Jr., as Managing Director. Under the new management it is expected arrangements will be made for the steamers of this line to touch at Newport, in order to secure for the company a portion of both the passenger and freight business that the Newport line has heretofore exclusively enjoyed from that point. This reorganization ought to set at rest the rumor lately circulated that these fine steamers —the *Bristol* and *Providence*—were about to pass into other hands.

MEETING OF MASTER MASONS.—The master masons met again yesterday. The "bosses" reported that they were fast obtaining all the men they wanted on the old terms. One gentleman stated that in order to complete a job upon which he was engaged he had substituted a brown-stone front for the brick one originally contracted for. Another stated that by engagement with an owner, for whom he was working, he, for like reasons, was putting up a marble front instead of a brick one. It was further reported that many of the families of the men on strike are suffering for lack of the necessaries of life. One of the builders, Mr. EADLITZ, said he had been waited upon that very morning by a poor, destitute woman, wife of an unemployed bricklayer, who sought his charity. Several others had also called upon him in like circumstances. The Secretary was instructed to keep a record of the names all of men employed during this strike and working ten hours per day.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—JOHN GOCCIARDI, a barber at No. 325 Broome-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct, on the complaint of JAMES R. JONES. It was alleged by JONES that he had entered the barber-shop for the purpose of being shaved, and while there was robbed of a diamond breast-pin worth $150. JONES is a Captain of a tug-boat and lives in Jersey City, and was in this City yesterday for the purpose of taking one of his men who had broken his leg to Bellevue Hospital. It appeared that JONES had met several friends after performing his errand, and was in such condition when taken with the prisoner to Jefferson Market Police Court, that Justice DODGE refused to entertain the complaint, and ordered both the accused and complainant to be detained at the Station House until his morning.

COLORED GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—A Grant and Colfax Club was formed last evening by the colored men of the Eighth Ward, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Cottage-place, near Bleecker-street. There was a numerous attendance, and the following officers were elected: President, W. C. H. CURTIS; Vice-Presidents, W. P. POWELL and W. H. CROSBY; Secretaries, AARON F. POTTER and HENRY DOUGLASS. There were good speeches and singing at intervals during the evening.

ROBBED IN A STREET CAR.—Last evening, at about 8 o'clock, Mr. J. ABRAHAM, lawyer, residing in Cincinnati, Ohio, while riding up-town in one of the Eighth-avenue cars, had his pocket picked of a pocket-book containing over $450 in money, several drafts, and other valuable papers. The case has been placed in charge of the detectives, who are actively engaged in trying to ferret out the guilty party.

A FALSE REPORT.—Dr. KENNETH REID, Deputy Health Officer at Quarantine, Staten Island, states that the report of the existence of small-pox among the passengers of the steamship *Ariel* are incorrect, and that with the exception of one mild case of varioloid, all the passengers on this steamer arrived here in perfect health.

THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Union Republican Executive Committee held a meeting with closed doors at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening. The business transacted related to perfecting arrangements for the pending campaign.

SUPPOSED SUN-STROKES.—Yesterday afternoon an unknown man was found in an insensible condition in Robinson-street, near West, and removed to the City Hospital....JOHN MISSING, who resides in Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth streets, was found at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, insensible, and taken to Bellevue Hospital....At 7:30 o'clock P. M. MARGARET ELLISON, of No. 22 Centre-street, was found sick on the corner of Thirty-second-street and First-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital....At 7:30 P. M. AUGUST KEICHNER, a German, residing in Brooklyn, was prostrated at the corner of Bowery and Rivington streets by the heat, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

ACCIDENTS.—At 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon WILLIAM MOONEY, of No. 44 West Fortieth-street, was run over at the depot foot of Thirtieth-street by one of the freight cars of the Hudson River Railroad and had both legs broken. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital....At 3 o'clock PATRICK SEEVY, while at work on the new building corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue, fell from the scaffold to the ground and broke his leg. He was taken to his home, No. 304 East Twentieth-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—At about 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the second floor of No. 8 Water-street, occupied by Mr. RICHARD MARTIN as a metalic packing manufactory, causing damage to stock and machinery to the amount of about $6,000, upon which there is an insurance of $1,000 in Brooklyn companies. The contents of the first floor, occupied by Mr. JOHN BOWIE as a brass foundry, were damaged by water to the extent of about $500; insured. The fire was caused by sparks from the foundry chimney, which ignited the roof, and the flames then spread to the interior. In proceeding to the fire, steamer No. 19 ran down the track on Fulton-street at a furious rate of speed, and coming in contact with an awning post near the junction of Main-street, snapped it in two. The apparatus was capsized and completely smashed up. Two hose carriages followed with equal velocity. The first was suddenly halted by coming in contact with a lamp-post, and the other was brought to a stand against an obstruction of some sort near by. Several men on top were pitched off upon the sidewalk, and one man was thrown through the window of a store adjoining Harding's coffee store. Four or five persons were severely injured, and it is fortunate that none were killed.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR MEETING.—Mayor KALBFLEISCH last evening addressed a spirited Seymour and Blair meeting, convened at the headquarters of the Democratic Association of the Fourteenth Ward, at their headquarters in North Second-street, E. D. His Honor spoke in severe terms of the policy of the Radical Party, and expressed his belief that nothing but the success of the Democratic standard-bearer would save the country from ruin. He was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, cheering lustily for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—Yesterday afternoon the driver of a beer wagon belonging to the Bedford Brewery, named SHAEFER, was prostrated by the excessive heat in front of No. 132 Court-street, and was picked up in an insensible condition. He was conveyed to the Long Island Hospital, where his condition was pronounced hopeless.....ELLEN SHANKWORTH was prostrated by the heat at her residence, No. 20 Walworth-street. She will recover.

A SEVERE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—THOMAS FITZPATRICK, aged seven years, residing with his parents, corner of Willoughby-avenue and Skillman-street, who was bitten by a dog in May last, was seized yesterday with symptoms of hydrophobia, such as frothing at the mouth and other evidences of that horrible disease. Drs. BRADY and CHASE being summoned, examined the case thoroughly and pronounced it to be hydrophobia in one of its most aggravated forms.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD.—AUGUST SHERMAN, residing at No. 58 Scholes-street, E. D., was yesterday fined $15 by Justice EAMES for cruelly beating a child named ELIZABETH ORTH. The body of the child was badly lacerated, but its mother made an effort to shield SHERMAN when brought into Court.

ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—A little boy, named WILLIAM SEASE, aged 2 years, residing corner of Gates and Tompkins avenues, fell from a second-story window last evening and was considerably injured.

NEW-JERSEY.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT WITH AN AX.—Last evening a man named CHARLES MCKINNA, aged 23 years, was arrested by Officer CAMPBELL, of the Jersey City Police, charged by Mrs. MARY FALLON with having struck her husband on the head with an ax at TORFEY & CONGER's slaughter house, and injured him so severely that he is now confined to his bed. It is also alleged that after MCKINNA had knocked FALLON down he turned the edge of the ax and attempted to strike him on the neck, but was seized in time to prevent a murder. He was held for trial.

A DANGEROUS LEAP.—Yesterday afternoon, as the 4:10 P. M. New-York train of cars on the New-Jersey road was passing between Newark-avenue and Grove-street, Jersey City, a boy named THOMAS MCCALL, aged 14 years, attempted to jump upon the train from a car standing on the side track, but, making a miscalculation, struck the engine and fell upon the cow-catcher, in which position he was carried some distance before the train was stopped. The boy, who sustained a very severe wound upon the head, was taken to his home, No. 267 Newark-avenue, where he was attended by Dr. WATSON.

FIRES.—Yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, a fire occurred in an unoccupied shed and barn, owned by JOHN COLLINS, in Mill-street, Newark, which were burned down, together with a barn owned by JOHN H. OSBORN, to which the flames communicated. Mr. COLLINS' loss was about $200, insured, and that of Mr. OSBORN about $800....About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the stable and carriage house of Mr PHŒNIX, in the rear of the Court-house, at Morristown, was set on fire, as is supposed, by some boys, and was destroyed, together with the contents. Loss between $3,000 and $4,000.

THE KNIFE.—A young man named JOHN NOLAN was arrested in Newark, on Sunday night, charged with having stabbed JAMES CALLAHAN, of No. 317 Plane-street, inflicting six severe wounds about the head. The parties while intoxicated had a quarrel. The accused was held to bail in $300 to answer.

BREVITIES.—It has been ascertained that the suit of clothes recently found on the bank of the Passaic, near Bellville, belonged to a thief who had stolen a better suit....The Newark Conference Camp Meeting will commence at Morristown on the 24th inst....A dog pound has just been opened at Newark, and the boys are doing a thriving business in snapping up "purps" at fifty cents a head.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅜ for both money and the account. American Securities, both here and at Frankfort, open heavy and at a decline in prices, viz.:

United States Five-twenties	71⅞@72
Erie Railway Shares	43¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	94½
United States Bonds at Frankfort	75½

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 3—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	9⅞d.
Middling Orleans	10¼d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. ℔ cental for California White, and 10s. 4d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 44s. ℔ 504 lbs. on the spot, and 44s. 6d. to arrive. Flour, 27s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 105s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 75s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cheese 57s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 13s. 6d. for fine.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3—11:15 A. M.

Tallow, 44s. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 11d. ℔ gallon. Cloverseed, 54s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £30 10s. ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £12 ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Sperm Oil, £93 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £38 ℔ ton.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 3.

The Bourse, to-day, opened dull. Rentes, 70f. 1c.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3—1:30 P. M.

The following are the prices at the Stock Exchange at this hour:

United States Five-twenty	71⅞@71⅞
Erie Railway Shares	42¾
Atlantic and Great Western	42

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 3—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet and quotably unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet and steady. Bacon firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3—1:30 P. M.

Sugar is firmer. Sales have been made of No. 12 Dutch Standard, to arrive, at 25s. 9d.@26s. ℔ cwt. Tallow has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Monday, Aug. 3.

Petroleum quiet at 52f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94¼@94⅜ for money and the account. The following are the closing prices for American Securities:

United States Five-twenties	71⅞@71⅞
Atlantic and Great Western	41½
Illinois Centrals	94
Eries	42¾

At Frankfort United States Bonds closed firm and a shade higher, the sales being at 75⅞ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 3—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closes easier though prices are quotably unaltered. The sales of the day footed up about 10,000 bales of all sorts.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is firm at 25s. Wheat quiet at 12s. for California White, and 10s. 4d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firmer and higher; the last sales of American descriptions were at 65s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American produce is generally quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine 30s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—Evening.

Petroleum is heavy at 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon for standard White and 11d. for Spirits. Linseed Cakes have declined to £11 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Monday, Aug. 3.—Evening.

Petroleum is firmer and 1f. higher. Standard White is now quoted at 53f.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 3—6 P. M.

After the close of the regular markets Cotton was easier.

The market for Breadstuffs was heavy on Wheat. Cheese closed active at last quotation.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR in fair demand; spring Extras, $8 50@$11 50. WHEAT in fair demand; old and new No. 1, $1 84@$1 92; do. No. 2, $1 75@$1 80. CORN fairly active, but prices are unsettled; sales of No. 1 at 97½c.@98c.; in the afternoon at 94½c.; No. 2 at 95c. OATS quiet and declined 1½c.; New, 55c.@57½c.; Old, 61c. RYE in fair demand at an advance of 2c.; sales at $1 15@$1 35. BARLEY quiet and firm; samples on the track, $1 58@$1 70. MESS PORK advanced 25c.; sales at $29. LARD advanced ½c.@½c.; sales at 17½c.@18c. Dry Salted SHOULDERS, 12½c. WHISKY, in bond, 60c.; free held at $1 20@$1 25. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominal; choice assorted, $9 85@10 10. RECEIPTS for two days—2,800 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,900 bushels Oats, 2,200 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 188,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 Live Hogs. LAKE FREIGHTS steady and firm; Corn to Buffalo, 4½c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 3.

TOBACCO active at full prices. COTTON—Nothing doing. HEMP dull; Dressed, $2 50@$2 40. FLOUR firmer for choice; Fancy, lower and in favor of buyers; other qualities unchanged; Superfine, $6@$7. WHEAT dull and large receipts; best declined 5c.@10c.; Medium Low declined 10c.@15c.; sales Fall Red at $2 10@$2 35; Fall White, $2 15@$2 35; Spring, $1 50@$1 65. CORN steady; Mixed and Yellow, 80c.@82c.; White, 88c.@90c. OATS firmer; 48c.@53c. RYE dull at $1. PROVISIONS quiet, firm and in light demand. MESS PORK, $29@$29 25. BACON unchanged. WHISKY in good demand at $1 25. LARD firm at 18c. BEEF CATTLE—Interior and Medium lower; sales at $2 75@$3 ℔ cwt., gross. SHEEP unchanged. RECEIPTS for two days, 2,200 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 2,300 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2; and 700 No. 2 do. at $1 90, and 360 fair White Canada at $2 40. CORN in good demand and the market steady; sales 33,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 05. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $32@$35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 64c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 49c. LAKE IMPORTS—87,000 bushels Corn, 3,352,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—40,600 bushels Corn, 1,423,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Monday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR firmer. WHEAT active; Red advanced 3½c.; White advanced 10c.; sales New White Michigan, $2 40; White Wabash, $2 48; Amber Michigan, $2 22; Red, $2 14; No. 2 at $2 06; Amber, seller August, $1 97. CORN advanced 1½c.; sales No. 1 at 99c.; seller's last half of August, $1. OATS steady; sales New at 62c.; Old at 70c. RYE unchanged; sales New No. 1 at $1 62; Old do., $1 70. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS of the week—4,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 1,900 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 108,000 bushels Corn, 9,500 bushels Oats, 334 bushels Rye. IN STORE the 1st. inst.—1,600 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm and active; sales 7,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $2; 23,800 bushels No. 1 Chicago at $2; 20,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 88; 8,000 bushels do. at $1 90; 1,000 bushels White Canada at $2 22. CORN in good inquiry for sound; sales 19,300 bushels Mixed Western at $1 03; 65,000 bushels do. at $1 04; 32,000 bushels do. at $1 05, closing firm. OATS quiet but firm; sales at 76c.@77c., and 10,000 bushels Racine at 75c. Other articles unchanged. RECEIPTS—150,000 bushels Corn, 4,570 bbls Flour. SHIPMENTS—161,000 bushels Corn, 100 bbls. Flour. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. GRAIN IN STORE—75,000 bushels Wheat, 437,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 3.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 30c.@31c. PETROLEUM unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 50@$8; Extras, $8@$8 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $9@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10@$12 50. WHEAT steady; sales 2,000 bushels Red at $2 35@$2 40; Amber, $2 50. RYE steady; $1 65 for old; $1 50@$1 60 for new. CORN in fair demand and firm; sales 3,000 bushels Yellow at $1 22; Mixed Western, $1 20. OATS steady; Pennsylvania, 87c.@88c.; Southern, 90c.@91c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer, irregular and held higher; sales New at $1 85@$1 90 by sample. CORN dull; sales at 85c. OATS unsettled; no Old in the market; New, generally in bad condition, selling by sample at 45c.@60c. RYE dull at $1 10@$1 15. COTTON dull; Middling, 29½c. PROVISIONS quiet and firm, with little demand. LARD held at 18½c., and 18c. offered. MESS PORK held at $28 75; sales at $28 50.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 3.

COTTON very dull; no sales or exports. Receipts, 27 bales. Sterling Exchange, $1 58@$1 60. Gold, 45½. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ℔ cent. premium. Markets general dull. FLOUR slightly firmer; Superfine, $8. CORN, 92c.@$1 05. OATS—New, 60c. HAY, $21@$22. MESS PORK—Holders firmer at $30 50. BACON—Holders firmer; Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. LARD—Tierce, 18½c.; Keg, 20c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 3.

TOBACCO firm; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $8@$15. COTTON quiet; Middling, 29c. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $6 50. WHEAT, $1 85@$2 for prime New. CORN, in bulk, 93c.@95c. OATS, 50c.@51c. RYE—Old, $1 15@$1 25, in bulk. MESS PORK, $28 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD—Tierces, 18½c.; Kegs, 19½c. WHISKY, in bond, 60c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR firmer; Choice City advanced 15c.@25c. WHEAT advancing and scarce; No. 1, sales at $1 93, and No. 2 at $1 84. OATS steady at 76c. for No. 2. CORN advancing; sales at 95c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS for two days, 200 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 3.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 30c. FLOUR firm and active; stock scarce. WHEAT firm and in good demand; Prime to Choice Red, $2 40@$2 50. CORN firm; White, $1 30@$1 33; Yellow, $1 27. OATS steady at 88c.@92c. PORK firm; Mess, $30. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c. HAMS, 21c.@22c. LARD quiet at 18½c.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 3.

RECEIPTS of cattle this afternoon, 5,000 head, and about 1,000 head are expected to-morrow. The average quality is good, but demand comparatively light, and prices have dropped ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb. Very fine choice, 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.; fair to good, 8½c.@9c.; ordinary, 7½c.@8c. SHEEP, 4½c.@5½c. ℔ lb., but market rather weak. HOGS nominally 10c.@11c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Aug. 3.

COTTON quiet; no sales; Middlings, 29c.@29½c.; receipts, 7 bales. Reports from the crop in this section show that the rains are injuring the plants, and information from Florida states that the worm is at work on most plantations.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Aug. 3.

COTTON firm but no sales; buyers are offering 28c. for Middling. Alarming reports of the reappearance of the cotton caterpillar are brought in from several of the sea islands.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 3.

COTTON quiet and firm; receipts, 9 bales. FLOUR —Superfine, $7@$7 50. WHEAT, $2. CORN, 87c. OATS, 55c. MESS PORK, $30. LARD, 19c.@20c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Aug. 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 40½c.; New-York casks, 41c. RESIN—Buyers and sellers are unable to meet on mutual terms. TAR firm at $2 50.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 31.

COTTON—The cotton market was dull and inactive to-day, with no transactions.

MOBILE, Monday, Aug. 3.

COTTON—Nothing doing; quotations nominal. Receipts, 21 bales; exports, 27 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Britannia	July 24	Glasgow	New-York.
Scotia	July 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Atalanta	July 25	London	New-York.
Union	July 25	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	Aug. 4	New-York	Hamburg.
Australasian	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Aug. 6	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
William Penn	Aug. 8	New-York	London.
Caledonia	Aug. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Aug. 8	New-York	Havre.
Ariel	Aug. 8	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Dakota	Aug. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Aug. 6	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	Aug. 8	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Australasian*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 3.—*In steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg*—J. Gotz, J. H. Reese and wife, S. Mecklenburger, G. Suhtras, H. Levison and wife, F. Rineker, Charles Schon and wife, Pa. Stohr, H. W. Mithoefer, Wm. Wilkens, F. Holz, P. Maass and wife, Carl Tiedemann, Jacob Petersen, M. Martini, M. Radjatzky, A. Orass and wife, H. Aarons, Charles Anderson, Albert Schutt, Magda Schutt, Louis Schutt, Marie Petsch, Clara Petsch, Anna Schneider and daughter, A. Nottelman, R. Markwald, Marie Holz, Wm. Schradieck, R. Pick, Marianne Peter, Bertha Bleck, M. Fuchs and 2 children, Geo. Elbert, John G. Knapp, Carlos Meyn and wife, H. Gaden, Esther Peiser, Pauline Pretzsch, Arthur Ruickoldt, Carl Krauss, Oscar von Kaysserlingk, M. Rochert, wife and 2 children, Ferd. H. Kahle, Fanny Perst, Isaac Fritzschle and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 59 | Sun sets..... 7 12 | Moon rises... 7 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 05 | Gov. Island. 8 54 | Hell Gate ..10 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Allemannia, (N. G.,) Bardua, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Kalorama, Palmer, San Francisco, S. Buhler; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Philadelphia, (Br.,) Poole, St. John, N. B., Nimmins & Houghton.

Barks Investigator, Carver, ——, Fabbri & Chauncey; Elisa, (Br.,) Sprague, Cienfuegos, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Thomas Pope, Alexander, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield.

Brigs Tyro, (Br.,) Layton, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Matilda, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hattie, Grant, Jacksonville, W. Ray.

Schooners Mary Louise, Hamilton, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, Wareham, Stranahan & Ferguson; Emma, (Br.,) Godfrey, St. Stephen's, N. B., G. Boardman; W. F. Cushing, Cramer, Charleston, Goldthwaite & Overton; J. B. Smith, Baldwin, Hartford, Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard. Aug. 2, at 4 P. M., passed steamship Manhattan, bound S.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Inman, Washington, D. C. with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C. with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Bark Ada Carter, (of Portland,) Kenny, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Bachelor, (Br.,) Stuckney, Trinidad, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Branch, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Card, Hamburg 56 ds., with mdse. to Penniston & Co.

Brig E. H. Kennedy, Geyer, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Nellie Mitchel, Marson, Aspinwall via Key West 8 ds., with scrap iron and sponge to Dearborn Bros.

Brig Annie Gardner, Gardner, Turk's Island 12 ds., with salt and 1 passenger to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Executive, Gorham, Gores, W. C. A., 33 ds., with peanuts and 2 passengers to N. O. Pillsbury.

Brig Portolias, (Span.,) Geraldo, San Juan, P. R., 18 ds., in ballast to Santiago Michena.

Brig Glendale, McIntyre, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Salter & Livermore.

Schr. Petronild, (of Belize, Hond.,) O'Keefe, Wank's River, Nicaragua, 14 ds., with mahogany, rubber and hides to J. Leaycraft.

Schr. Statesman, (of Machias,) Cole, Shulee, N. S., 20 ds., with piles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with shingles and resin to Goodspeed & White.

Schr. Starlight, Henderson, Elizabethport, for Jamaica.

Schr. S. R. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Means, Byard, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Beulah E. Sharp, Cole, Elizabethport, for Folly Landing.

Schr. M. H. Webb, Buckingham, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Grapeshot, Davis, Turk's Island, in ballast to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Mary E. Jones, Perry, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with molasses to Bord & Hincken.

Schr. Saxon, Hatch, Bangor, with lumber and lath to Ho'yoke & Murray.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Bullard, Portland, with lumber to A. Blackman.

Schr. Medford, Spencer, Bangor, with lumber to Kimball & Co.

Schr. Dresden, Smith, Shulee, N. S., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. S. Warren, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., 2 ds., with shingles to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Azelda & Laura, (of Georgetown,) McIndoe, Cat Island 5 ds., with pines to James Douglas.

Schr. Mary Eveline, Petty, Washington, N. C., 2 ds., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mount Hope, Farnham, Rockland, with lime to Andrew Pressy.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. A. Edwards, Edwards, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Alister, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. R. B. Smith, Dixon, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Empire, Baker, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. Keaton, Noies, Hudson, for Wareham.

Schr. Mary Anna, Adams, Georgetown, for Wareham.

Schr. Fountain, Bennet, Albany, for Fall River.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Gorham, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. A. B. Luce, Hatch, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Elizabeth, Hener, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Providence.

Schr. Mattie Holmes, Fatting, Fall River.

Schr. Nathan Shaler, Brown, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Gipsey, Borden, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Pacific, Wass, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. H. J. Duncan, Bowen, Virginia.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Spoker, Virginia.

Schr. S. Morgan, Davie, Alexandria.

Schr. Magellan, Hazleton, Virginia.

Schr. Maria & Elizabeth, Bowker, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 3—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York; Ship Annie Boylston, Barbados; brigs Unicorn, Surinam; E. C. Redman, Cardenas; G. W. Baxter, Cienfuegos; Sabina, Matanzas; Prentiss Hobbs, Fernandina; schrs. E. Wadsworth, Surinam; Alpha, St. Croix; Guiding Star, Pensacola; Henrietta, Jacksonville. Also arr. ship Augusta, Capt. Van Harten, from Philadelphia, July 16, for Bremen, with a cargo of Petroleum; reports that on the 26th, in lat. 38 58, lon. 70 26, during a heavy gale from W. S. W. to N. W., sprung a leak, which continued to increase, making it necessary to bear up for this port for repairs.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3—Sld. bark E. Willard, Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2—The steamship Sacramento, from Panama, and the ship Blue Jacket, from New York, have arrived here.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 3—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Holsatia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, which arrived Aug. 2, left Hamburg July 22, (not 24th, as before reported,) and Southampton 24th, (not 26th,) and experienced variable winds and fine weather the entire passage. July 26, lat. 50 28, lon. 20 10, passed ship Tuscarora, bound W. 30th, off Cape Race, passed a steamer of the London line, bound E. Aug. 2, lat. 40 50, lon. 69 30, passed one of the Anchor line of steamers bound west.

The bark Ormus, Pettingall, from Sagua, which arrived 2d inst., is consigned to Brett, Son & Co., and not as before reported.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 3—The schr. United Brothers, loaded with bark, and another schooner, with lumber, are ashore on Cedar Island, fifty miles north of Cape Charles. Baker Brothers, wreckers, have gone to their assistance.

Notice to Mariners.

A light-vessel will be moored about the 1st of September, 1868, in mid-channel between Braganzea Trajorcis Banks, Para River, Brazil; course in to clear Trajorcis from south side of light-vessel, S. W. by W.; from north of light-vessel S. W. The above information was obtained from one of the best pilots on the river. The light-boat had already arrived at Salinas. She is painted white; to show one light, illuminating the whole horizon.

S. A. SWINNERTON,
Schr. Gerah Banker.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 3.—The steamship Aleppo, from New-York, arrived to-day.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S

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THE LOTTERY OF LIFE,

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I GOT BIT.—MINE EYES WERE SWOLLEN and almost shut, my whole face and arms were covered with swellings large as my thumb, caused by mosquitoes that infest this vicinity. I got Wolcott's Pain Paint and made an application. All pain and smart as if by magic instantly disappeared, the swellings subsided very soon, and I cheerfully indorse it as the best thing in the world. JENNY WILLIAMS, Greenpoint, L. I.

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